

HANDMADE

VOLUME 65 | \$9.95

That's Sweet!

SUGARY RECIPES



CP SOAPS



SOAP CAKES




BATH BOMBS



SUGAR CUBES

OUT OF THIS WORLD : DIY Galaxy Soaps



Crafter's Choice offers a unique collection of packaging available in different shapes, sizes and colors. With a wide variety of sturdy PET plastic jars and bottles, you are sure to find the perfect packaging for any occasion. Your handmade products are as good as gold, so why not package them like it?

Crafter's Choice[®]

GOOD AS GOLD



That's Sweet!



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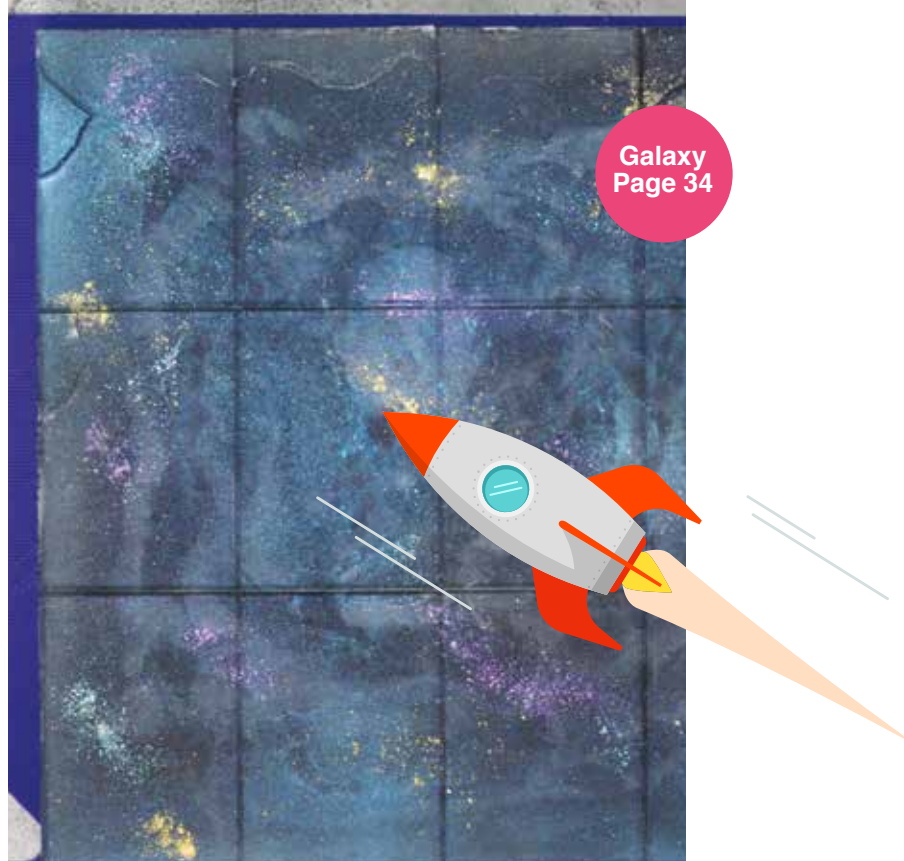


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NEW

MOONCAKES

Silicone Mold

All new from Crafter's Choice, the Moon Cakes Silicone Mold was inspired by the mooncake trend seen all over social media. The silicone mold features six 2.10 oz. cavities and each cavity has a unique floral design. The mold can be used for a wide variety of products including lotion bars, bath fizzies, melt and pour and cold process soaps. For this month's 'That's Sweet' magazine theme, we used the mold to create pink mooncakes with strawberry scent, light green mooncakes with pistachio scent, and brown moon cakes with chocolate mousse scent.



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HANDMADE Magazine

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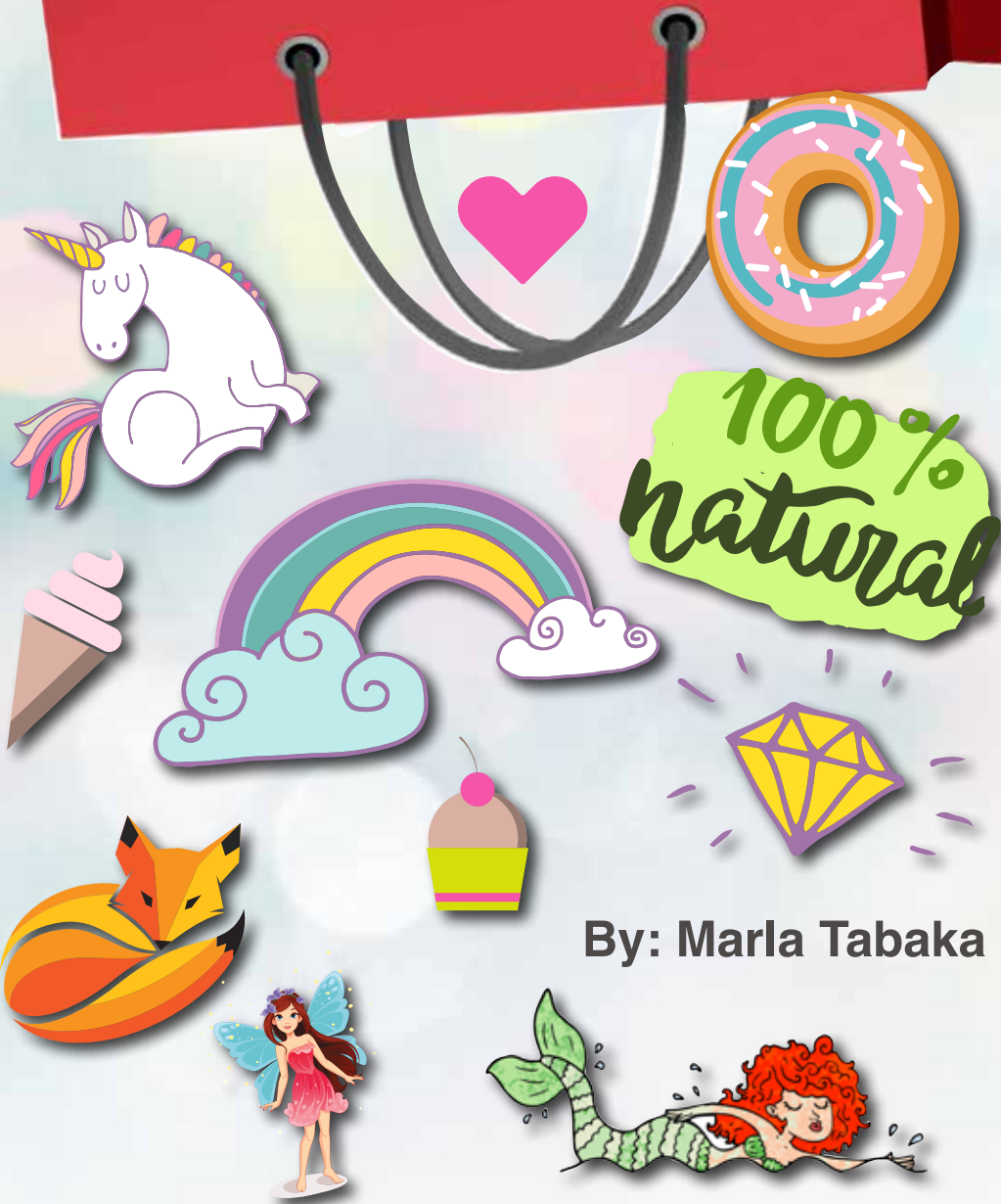
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TRENDS

How do you know what to follow?



By: Marla Tabaka

These 4 Questions Will Help You Decide:

In 1989, Lush co-founder, Mo Constantine, gained inspiration from a little, fast-fizzing tablet that had been on the market since 1931—Alka-Seltzer. Soon after his initial fascination with the antacid, the first bath bomb hit the market. Since that time, Lush has grown into an international brand respected for not only its superior products but for ethical buying practices and social and corporate responsibility. The Lush brand is known for its trendsetting image and enjoys what some call a cult-like following. Since Lush released the bath bomb many companies, small and large, have followed the trend, practically creating an industry in and of itself.

New products known to re-shape an existing consumer experience hit the market every day; some are trendsetting, some predictable. Both are important to the consumer, but predictably doesn't necessarily translate to boring. Consumers like a stable brand, one they can count on, to be honest, consistent and authentic.

This is why it's important to establish who you are as a brand. What values and practices are core to your brand's persona? Knowing this will help you determine which trends to follow, and how to evolve them.

Is this trend real and will it be around for a while?

It's rare that a trend evolves into a decades-long success story--many go away practically overnight. Watch the more established brands for hints on a trend's staying power. If you see them investing, it's likely there's something to this new concept.

For instance, many brands are responding to the consumer's awareness of environmental concerns. Consumers have more knowledge of raw materials and source origins than ever before, but they want quality and effectiveness to remain strong. Savvy buyers turn their choices to products with non-animal derived ingredients and sustainable packaging options. This "natural" trend has staying power and is not going away anytime soon--certainly worth the investment.

Will it help me remain relevant in my category?

You may offer the highest in product quality and your customers know what to expect from you. Even so, as time passes and new ideas hit the market, you may see a decline in your product's relevance. The media is a great example: Many newspapers have a reputation for their award-winning news coverage, but in recent years readers are exposed to more and more choices. Cable news, satellite radio, growing online resources, and even Twitter are dominating the media market, so the hands-on newspaper's relevance has declined. Think about your own purchasing preferences. Have you ever been loyal to a brand for years, only to walk away when the products no longer compete with what's trending? I know that I have!

Studying trends and anticipating their effect on the industry and the consumer's purchasing decisions can prepare you to take the steps necessary to meet the demands of an ever-changing retail market.

Does my brand have the capacity to respond to this trend?

Responding to a trend costs time and money. You don't want to simply toss a totally different concept into your product line. It's important to make it stand out and promote it to the right audience. Adding your unique spin to the product(s), branding ideas, and/or packaging will take experimentation and research. Do you have the time? Can you afford the financial risk should your audience not respond to the trend?

Will focusing on this trend affect my current positioning and therefore alienate my key consumer groups?

Your brand may currently appeal to Gen X, but you have your eye on an emerging trend that targets Millennials. Will it scare off your current customer base? If you're known for elegance, will adding a line of fun and quirky products cheapen your brand? Will you launch a new line under your current label, or create another label to target a whole new demographic? Switching gears, as some trends dictate, is more complicated than meets the eye. If you're considering a change, make sure to think it through with the assistance of a mentor or branding expert.

Creative minds naturally want to jump in and develop ideas based on new trends, but there's a difference between being proactive and being hasty. Do your research and calculate risks and costs. Once your ideas pass the test, have fun and let your customers see the full extent of your creativity!

SEEING GREEN

-STEPHANIE TAYLOR-CHRISTENSEN



Making Your Business Sustainable and Eco-friendly

The start of a new year is a prime opportunity to focus on actionable ways to make your business more sustainable and eco-friendly. Though it may not sound like a traditional New Year's Resolution, the steps to move your business towards a more sustainable model are similar to other goals you may set to make positive lifestyle changes this year. Here's why.

Make a list of exactly what you'd like to address.

Sustainability can apply to multiple aspects of your business—whether through internal programs that encourage you and your employees to bike, walk or take mass transit to work, replacing bottled water you keep on hand in the office with boxed alternatives, or adapting packaging to reduce waste. In fact, the more elements of your business you work to apply sustainable practices to, the more impactful the shift to sustainability will be.

Though the possibilities for sustainability in a handmade business are vast, specificity is key to your success. Start your shift to sustainability by making a list of all the ways you'd like to adapt your business to greater focus on it. Then, apply the popular goal-achievement acronym "SMART" (which stands for specific, measurable, attainable, realistic and time-framed) to transform your ideas into actionable initiatives.

Create a road map for action.

Your move towards sustainability will be marked by several small, but important, steps along the way. For each goal on your list, create a road map for how you think you may get from that proverbial point A to point Z. The very first step towards sustainability may be simply to research what other companies in the handmade industry have an eco-friendly model that you'd like to emulate. Step two may be to connect with the founders of those companies to learn how they incorporated sustainability into their own business. You may not implement sustainable packaging until step 15 on your plan—but the combination of measurable and attainable action steps will eventually lead to your goal.

Remember that sustainable goals that involve employees in some way will typically be most successful when executed from top to bottom: The founder of the company who champions sustainability is more likely to have a team who will embrace it to the extent that it becomes a core part of the culture. Similarly, changes to products, ingredients, packaging or fulfillment tend to be most successful with a "beginning to end" approach.

Identify how you'll measure your progress.

A goal to eliminate all wasteful packaging is certainly noble, but becomes attainable when you determine how you'll measure your progress. For each goal on your sustainability list, establish quantifiable objectives that can be measured over time. In the case of packaging, a first step may be to use 10% fewer materials in the shipping process. You can become more aggressive with your goals over time, but you'll have a realistic place to begin, and a defined end point to work towards. Over time, findings from all of your "mini-goals" empower you to move deeper into implementing your vision of a sustainable business model.

Establish deadlines.

No matter your financial or operational resources, you can make your business more sustainable in a reasonable time frame and little investment. Even small adjustments like sourcing at least one item you purchase regularly from a local supplier by March 1, or moving 30% of your accounting processes from hard copy to digital files by May 2018 can contribute to improved sustainability, in short order.

Make sustainability part of your business mission.

Some shifts in your current processes may require that you make additional investments before you'll see the benefits of sustainability. Embrace sustainability as part of your businesses' culture and mission. Eventually it will become a guiding principle behind all your decisions, strategies and new pursuits.

ALL ABOUT SUGAR

BY: ALLISON VOUGHT



Sugar is the common name for sweet, soluble carbohydrates, many of which are found in food. There are many types of sugar derived from many different sources. Sugars are located in the tissues of most plants and are obtained from sugarcane and sugar beet via commercial extraction. Historically, sugar was relatively unimportant until American Indians discovered methods of turning sugarcane juice into granulated crystals which were easier to store and to transport.

Sugar beet became a major source of sugar in the 19th century when methods for extracting the sugar became available. Sugar beets are a cultivated variety of *Beta vulgaris*, a tuberous root containing a high proportion of sucrose.

Sugarcane refers to several species of giant grasses in the genus *Saccharum*. They have been cultivated in tropical climates in South Asia and Southeast Asia since ancient times. Sugarcane is milled and the juice is extracted with water or by diffusion. The liquid is then clarified, with the resulting fluid concentrated in a series of evaporators. Sugar crystallizes out, is separated from the sugarcane juice and then dried.

Molasses is a byproduct of sugarcane processing. Fiber from sugarcane stems, known as bagasse, is burned to provide energy for the sugar extraction process. The crystals of raw sugar are covered in a sticky brown coating and can be used as is, can be bleached by sulfur dioxide, or can be treated to produce a whiter product like granulated table sugar. Refined sugar comes from raw sugar that has been processed to remove the molasses. Raw sugar is sucrose which has been extracted from sugarcane or sugar beet. Though raw sugar is edible, the refining process removes undesirable flavors and results in refined sugar or white sugar.

Other types of sugar include brown sugar which either contains residual molasses or has the grains deliberately coated with molasses to produce a light or dark colored sugar. Cane juice, which has many regional and commercial names including demerara, muscovado, turbinado sugar, Florida Crystals and Sucanat, are all made from sugarcane. Palm sugar is created by tapping the flowering stalk of various palms to collect the sap (similar to maple syrup production). The most commonly used species for this is the Indian date palm (*Phoenix sylvestris*), but other species like coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) palms are also used.

In cosmetic applications, sugar acts as a humectant. Without getting technical, the principal purpose of a humectant is to form hydrogen bonds with molecules of water. Humectants help your skin better retain moisture.

Sugar also contains an alpha hydroxy acid (AHA) commonly referred to as glycolic acid. AHA's, such as glycolic acid, help remove dead (keratinized) cells in your skin's outermost layer (called the stratum corneum). The increase in cellular turnover (sloughing) exposes younger cells and a clearer complexion.

The physical properties of sugar, namely its shape as small, rough crystals make it a great exfoliant. However,

larger crystals can damage the skin by cutting too deep into the epidermis and causing micro-tears in the living dermis below. For this reason, it is wise to assess the size and shape of the sugar crystals you plan to use and then consider the application of the cosmetic product you are formulating. Small, uniform grains are most effective in products formulated for facial application. More substantial, angular grains are most effective on the thick and rough skin found on feet, knees and elbows.

Notably, there have been numerous studies on the effects of topical sugar and wound care. While most of the studies discuss the use of topical sugar in diabetic ulcers, some also address the use of sugar in the care of burns. Results of one study showed reduced wound edema, the formation of granulation tissue (new vascular tissue on the surface of a wound), lower wound pH, bacterial lysis and inhibited bacterial growth. As cosmetic formulators, we cannot address medical applications of cosmetic ingredients, but the studies also discussed the use of topical sugar by those with diabetes. Specifically that since sucrose is not metabolized outside the intestinal tract; local application of sugar should not be expected to lead to systemic absorption or changes in blood sugar. For the layperson, this means cosmetics like sugar scrub are unlikely to affect our diabetic customers.

Beyond sugar as an ingredient, there exists an entire market of cosmetic ingredients derived from sugar. Common sugar-derived ingredients are lactic acid, squalane and hemisqualane, propanediol, emulsifiers and rheology modifiers (thickeners). You can even find cosmetic-grade sugarcane extract to add moisturizing and skin-conditioning properties to your formulations without using raw sugar.

If you primarily formulate "natural" cosmetics, sugar can be a useful and "consumer-identifiable" option, but there are also caveats to these ingredients. Sugar beets are often genetically modified. For clients demanding non-GMO ingredients this may cause a snag; however, there is no genetically modified sugarcane. Be aware of the source of your sugar. Additionally, refined sugar cane gets filtered through charcoal (often made from animal bones) to remove impurities and odor. If your client base is vegan, this is unacceptable. Sugar from sugar beets is never processed through bone charcoal and Certified Organic sugar does not permit the use of "bone char" as a processing aid, so these sugars are used in vegan cosmetics without issue. And, for those primarily concerned with sustainability, there are four voluntary initiatives to help ensure sustainability of the sugar you use: Organic, Fair-trade, Rainforest Alliance, and Bonsucro.

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Is Sugar Vegan? PETA: <https://www.peta.org/living/food/is-sugar-vegan/>

How Sweet It Is!



By: KEVIN DUNN

ALCOHOLS, SUGARS AND CP SOAP

In recent installments of this column, we have looked at additives that promote transparency in soap. Chief among these additives were those that belong to the broad class of chemicals known as the alcohols. Non-chemists immediately think of grain alcohol (ethanol) or rubbing alcohol (isopropanol), but these are only two examples of a large class of compounds that can be defined by the presence of one or more OH groups in their formulas. Ethanol, for example, is C_2H_5OH , and isopropanol is C_3H_7OH .

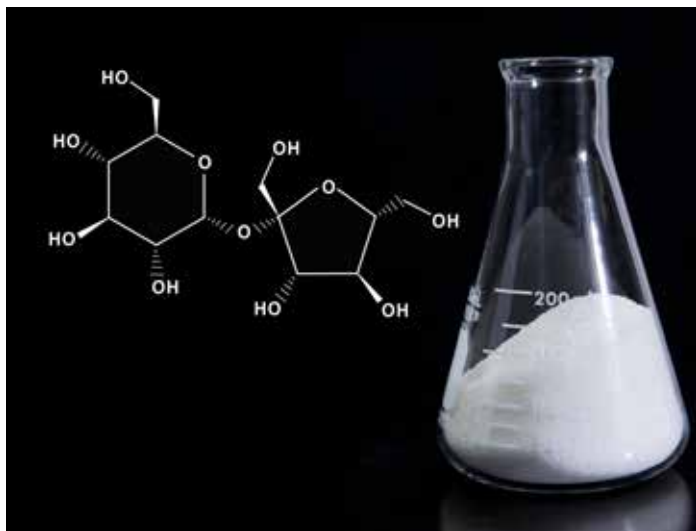
Some alcohols contain more than one OH group in their formulas. Glycerol, a by-product of saponification, has three: $C_3H_5(OH)_3$. Propylene glycol, used in many melt-and-pour soaps, has two: $C_3H_6(OH)_2$. What many people don't realize is that sugars also fit this pattern. Glucose and fructose, the most familiar simple sugars, share the same overall formula: $C_6H_{12}O_6(OH)_5$. Lactose (milk sugar) and sucrose (cane sugar or table sugar), also share the same formula: $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}(OH)_8$. Now, you don't have to memorize these formulas or become an expert in their molecular structures to understand the most important aspects of their interactions with soap. You only have to know that, like their kindred alcohols, sugars are bristling with OH groups.

The chemistry of soap is dominated by the simple fact that oil and water don't mix. They don't mix because water molecules are strongly attracted to one another, but not so attracted to oil molecules. Water molecules are attracted to one another because their hydrogen atoms carry a partial positive charge, their oxygen atoms carry a partial negative charge, and because opposite charges attract. Oil molecules do contain oxygen and hydrogen atoms, but they are bonded to carbon atoms, not to one another. Hence, no positive and negative charges. Hence, no strong attractive forces. Water molecules, like cheerleaders, prefer to associate with one another, and to avoid the company of relatively unattractive, nerdy oil molecules.

A soap molecule bridges the gap between oil and water molecules. One end of the molecule, the watery, hydrophilic end, contains a pair of negatively-charged oxygen atoms that are strongly attracted to the positive hydrogen atoms in water molecules. The other end of the soap molecule, the fatty, hydrophobic end, consists of a long chain of uncharged carbon and hydrogen atoms, and finds comfort in the company of similarly uncharged oil molecules. Soap does what it does by associating with water molecules at one end, and oil molecules at the other.

Now consider the formulas for the alcohols and sugars. Part of those formulas consist mostly of carbon and hydrogen atoms, and the other part of OH groups. Sound familiar? Yep, like soap molecules, alcohols and sugars have hydrophobic parts and hydrophilic parts. Comparatively, soap molecules have long hydrophobic tails and small hydrophilic heads. They are more fatty than watery, and hence, not very soluble in water. A bar of soap dropped in the tub dissolves slowly. Alcohols and sugars have relatively small hydrophobic parts, and one or more hydrophilic OH groups. They tend to be more watery than fatty, and dissolve quickly in water. Alcohols and sugars, then, are more hydrophilic than soaps, and less hydrophilic than water.

If soap molecules bridge the gap between oil and water molecules, alcohols and sugars can bridge the smaller gap between soap and water molecules. In combination, alcohol and sugar molecules cluster around the hydrophilic head of a soap molecule, making it more attractive to water molecules than it would have been otherwise. This leads to quicker emulsification of oils in the soap pot, a hastening of trace, more rapid saponification, more rapid temperature rise, and consequently an earlier entry into gel phase. It also helps soap to dissolve more quickly in the wash basin, affecting the texture of the lather and the speed with which it is raised.



The idea of using sugar as the hydrophobic/hydrophilic bridge is so powerful that new, synthetic surfactants and detergents have been designed around this phenomenon. These new compounds replace the (merely) two oxygen atoms at the head of a traditional soap molecule with one or more sugar molecules. Synthesis of these new detergents would not be accessible to most handcrafted soapmakers, but the simple addition of sugar to soap allows us to easily modify the properties of soap and lather.

Table sugar or honey may be added to raw soap in multiple ways. They may be added to your water portion before or after the addition of sodium hydroxide. They can be dissolved in a little water and mixed into your oil portion before you add your lye. You can put a sugar/water solution into a spray bottle and spray it between the layers of a layered soap. And you can add sugar water to raw soap at trace.

When adding sugar to your lye portion, the sugar may caramelize if the temperature gets too high. This can be avoided by allowing your lye to cool before adding the sugar. In our lab, we master-batch our lye at 50% concentration and then add extra water when making soap. For example, if we wanted to add 12 ounces of sodium hydroxide and 26 ounces of water, we would use 24 ounces of master-batched lye solution (i.e. 12 ounces of sodium hydroxide and 12 ounces of water) and 14 ounces of extra water. The 12 ounces of water in the master batched lye plus the 14 ounces of extra water adds up to our 26 ounce water portion. There are many advantages to this approach, but in this case, the sugar is dissolved in the extra water and the lye is already at room temperature. Thus, the sugar does not scorch.

Another consideration is that sugar may hasten trace and cause the soap to get hotter, quicker. This can be ameliorated by increasing your water portion or lowering the temperature of your oils compared to your usual practice. There is no magic formula for the water portion and temperature. We often use oil at room temperature and we vary the water portion over a wide range, depending on the effect we are trying to achieve.

The final consideration is the amount of honey or sugar to use. Many people advocate a teaspoon of sugar per pound of oil. We have experimented with sugar portions up to 4% of the oil weight. Whether you use table sugar or honey, I hope your results will be Sweet!

Donut Hole Fresh-Made FIZZIES

Yield: 36 Bath Fizzies | Est. Time: 1 Hour | Level: Moderate



You will definitely have to put "DO NOT EAT" on these bath fizzies. They may be small but are packed with skin-pampering ingredients such as kaolin clay, shea butter, pink sea salts and more. Use 1-2 fizzies per bath for a luxurious tub of goodness.

Shopping List:

- (2) 1 lb. Crafter's Choice Baking Soda
- (1) 1 lb. Crafter's Choice Citric Acid
- (1) 2 oz. Crafter's Choice White Kaolin Clay
- (1) 2 oz. Crafter's Choice Shea 50
- (1) 2 oz. Crafter's Choice Coconut Rum Cake Fragrance Oil 911
- (1) 2 oz. Crafter's Choice Vanilla Color Stabilizer – CP Soap
- (1) 2 oz. Crafter's Choice Cocoa Powder
- (1) 16 oz. Crafter's Choice Brown Sugar – Raw Demerara Crystals
- (1) 16 oz. Crafter's Choice Pink Sea Salt – Small
- (1) 16 oz. Crafter's Choice Coconut Shreds – Extra Fine
- (1) 2 lb. Crafter's Choice Basic Clear MP Soap Base
- (2) Crafter's Choice Round Ball 1¼" Silicone Mold 1802

Recipe Ingredients

We recommend the following ingredients should be measured with a scale or precise measuring tool.

- 16 oz. Baking Soda
- 8 oz. Citric Acid
- 1 oz. White Kaolin clay
- 0.40 oz. Shea 50
- 0.20 oz. Cocoa Powder
- 4 ml Coconut Rum Cake Fragrance Oil
- 2 ml Vanilla Color Stabilizer – CP Soap
- 8 oz. Raw Brown Sugar
- 8 oz. Pink Sea Salts – Small
- 8 oz. Shredded Coconut
- 8 oz. Clear Soap Base

Equipment & Supplies:

- Large mixing bowl (32 oz.)
- Scale
- Gloves
- 2 Beakers
- 2 Droppers
- 4 Small shallow bowls
- Wire whisk
- Cookie sheet
- Microwave
- Waxed or parchment paper
- 2 Round ball 1¼" silicone molds

To Use:

Place One to two bath fizzies into tub under running water.

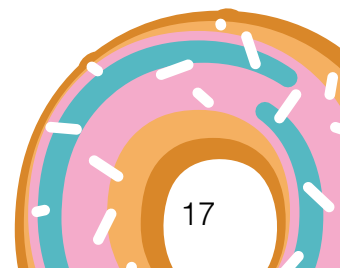
Ingredients for Label:

WARNING: Be sure to put 'DO NOT EAT' on label. Baking Soda, Citric Acid, Kaolin Clay, Shea Butter, Fragrance, Cocoa Powder, Sorbitol, Propylene Glycol, Sodium Laureth Sulfate, Stearic Acid, Lauric Acid, Water, Sodium Hydroxide, Glycerin, Brown Sugar, Himalayan Sea Salt, Coconut.

Directions:

NOTE: If you are making these products for sale, good manufacturing practices recommend you wear a hairnet and latex gloves.

1. In a large mixing bowl, add 8 oz. baking soda, 4 oz. citric acid and 0.50 oz. kaolin clay. Mix with wire whisk or gloved hands and break up any clumps.
2. In plastic beaker, mix 2 ml fragrance oil with 1 ml vanilla stabilizer. Let sit for two minutes.
3. Add 0.20 oz. Shea 50 and drizzle over dry mixture followed by fragrance mixture.
4. Immediately, mix wet ingredients into dry using gloved hands for best results.
5. Place Round Ball Silicone mold on cookie sheet. Tightly pack mixture into each cavity. Mixture will fill all 18 cavities. If any mixture remains, divide up into mold cavities, being sure to pack tightly.
6. Repeat step one but add in 0.20 oz. cocoa powder to the dry ingredients.
7. Repeat steps two to five with cocoa bath fizzy mixture.
8. Let both molds harden overnight.
9. Carefully remove round bath fizzies from molds and set out on cookie sheet. If any dry mixture falls from the top of mold, this can either be thrown away or saved for a future project.
10. Fill three small shallow bowls with raw brown sugar, pink sea salts and shredded coconut for dipping the bath fizzies.
11. Cut up 4 oz. of clear soap and heat in microwave until melted. Add to shallow bowl.
12. Place waxed paper or parchment paper on cookie sheet to place bath fizzies on when done.
13. With gloved hands, dip one donut hole (all but the bottom) into clear soap and then in one "topping" rolling around to cover top and sides. Set on cookie sheet to harden.
14. Add toppings as desired to "donut holes" and let harden. Clear soap will need to be remelted as needed. Soap should be thin for best results.
15. Toppings will also need to be mixed or replaced as they will clump from the melted soap.
16. Package donut holes as desired.
17. Label accordingly.





Unicorn Lip Balm



Yield: 18 Lip Pots | Est. Time: 1 Hour | Level: Easy

Everyone will love these unicorn lip balms. The three color swirl is flavored with Carnival Cotton Candy and the cute square container is the perfect size for little hands.



Shopping List:

- (1) 2 oz. Crafter's Choice Lip Balm for Pots
- (1) 2 oz. Crafter's Choice Lip Balm for Sticks
- (1) 2 fl. oz. Crafter's Choice Carnival Cotton Candy – Sweetened Flavor Oil 575
 - (1) sample Crafter's Choice Blue Oil Locking Mica Shimmer
 - (1) sample Crafter's Choice Coral Oil Locking Mica Shimmer
 - (1) sample Crafter's Choice Yellow Oil Locking Mica Shimmer
- (1) sample Crafter's Choice Super Sparkle White Diamonds Mica Powder
 - (6) 3 ml Clear Square Jars with Blue Tops
 - (6) 3 ml Clear Square Jars with Pink Tops
 - (6) 3 ml Clear Square Jars with Yellow Tops



Recipe Ingredients & Packaging:

We recommend the following ingredients should be measured with a scale or precise measuring tool.

- 1.5 oz. Lip Balm for Pots
- 1.5 oz. Lip Balm for Sticks
- 5 ml Carnival Cotton Candy Flavor Oil
- 1 micro scoop Blue Oil Locking Mica Shimmer
- 1 micro scoop Coral Oil Locking Mica Shimmer
- 1 micro scoop Yellow Oil Locking Mica Shimmer
- 1 micro scoop Super Sparkle White Diamonds Mica Powder
- (6) 3 ml Clear Square Jars with Blue Tops
- (6) 3 ml Clear Square Jars with Pink Tops
- (6) 3 ml Clear Square Jars with Clear Tops

Equipment & Supplies:

- Microwave
- Scale
- 3 Plastic beakers
- (4) 0.15 ml micro size scoops
- Mixing spoons
- Plastic dropper
- Toothpick

To Use:

Apply small amount to lips as often as needed.

Ingredient for Label:

Castor Oil, Olive Oil, Beeswax, Carnauba Wax, Soybean Oil, Candelilla Wax, Fragrance, Mica, Titanium Dioxide Red 40 Lake, Blue 1 Lake, Yellow 5 Lake, Hydrogenated Polyisobutene Palmitic Acid, Phenoxyethanol, Benzoic Acid, Synthetic Fluorophlogopite, Tin Oxide.

Directions:

NOTE: If you are making these products for sale, good manufacturing practices recommend you wear a hairnet, gloves and a mask. We also recommend a clean apron.

1. Remove lids from 18 clear square jars and set out on work area table.
2. In two plastic beakers, measure out 1.5 oz. Lip Balm for Sticks and 1.5 oz. Lip Balm for Pots.
3. Heat lip balm for sticks in microwave in 30 second increments until completely melted.
4. Add lip balm for pots into melted lip balm and stir until completely melted.
5. Add 5 ml carnival cotton candy flavor oil and stir.
6. Using a scale tared to zero, divide the mixture into three beakers of 1 oz. each.
7. Add one micro scoop of the blue, coral and yellow mica powders to separate beakers. Stir until completely blended in.
8. To each colored beaker, add ½ scoop of super sparkle white diamonds mica and blend in. If necessary, reheat lip balm if starting to harden.
9. For best results, we recommend pouring small amounts of each color in layers. Pour enough color to cover half of bottom of jar, then add another color to the other half.
10. Add the third color over the top then repeat colors, pouring over opposite areas.
11. Take a toothpick or opposite end of mini scoop and gently swirl colors.
12. Pouring one jar at a time works well, but do whatever is best for you. The lip balm bases will likely need to be reheated a few times to keep it free flowing.
13. Once all 18 jars are filled, let sit to completely harden. Then screw on caps.
14. Label product accordingly.

Unicorn Soap Cupcakes

Yield: 20 Cupcakes | Est. Time: 1 Hour | Level: Moderate

These soaps are great for birthday party favors, fundraisers and will also look great on your holiday craft table!



Shopping List:

- (2) Crafter's Choice Premium Crystal Clear Soap Base – 2 lb. Tray
- (1) Crafter's Choice Premium Ultra White MP Soap Base – 2 lb. Tray
 - (1) 1 lb. Crafter's Choice Foaming Bath Whip
 - (1) 1 lb. Crafter's Choice Palm Kernel Flakes – 102° Melt
 - (1) 2 oz. Glycerin – Natural
 - (1) 2 oz. Crafter's Choice Fairy Tales Fragrance Oil 1004
 - (1) 2 oz. Crafter's Choice Vanilla Color Stabilizer – MP Soap
 - (1) 2 oz. Crafter's Choice Unicorn Poop Fragrance Oil 875
 - (1) 2 oz. Crafter's Choice Iridescent Super Sparkle Glitter
 - (1) sample bag Crafter's Choice NuTone Magenta Powder
 - (1) sample bag Crafter's Choice NuTone Orange Powder
 - (1) sample bag Crafter's Choice NuTone Yellow Powder
 - (1) sample bag Crafter's Choice NuTone Green Powder
 - (1) sample bag Crafter's Choice NuTone Blue Powder
 - (1) sample bag Crafter's Choice NuTone Purple Powder
- (20) Unicorn Duck Toys
- (20) Cupcake Round Silicone Molds
- (1) Powder Spray Set – 30 ml (Stream)

Recipe Ingredients & Packaging:

We recommend the following ingredients should be measured with a scale or precise measuring tool.

48 oz. Premium Crystal Clear Soap Base
1.5 oz. Fairy Tales Fragrance Oil 1004
1 oz. Vanilla Color Stabilizer - MP Soap
(3) 0.15 ml Scoop NuTone Magenta Powder
(3) 0.15 ml Scoop NuTone Orange Powder
(3) 0.15 ml Scoop NuTone Yellow Powder
(3) 0.15 ml Scoop NuTone Green Powder
(3) 0.15 ml Scoop NuTone Blue Powder
(3) 0.15 ml Scoop NuTone Purple Powder
16 oz. Premium Ultra White MP Soap Base
16 oz. Foaming Bath Whip
2 oz. Glycerin
3 oz. Palm Kernel Flakes - 102° Melt
0.50 oz. Unicorn Poop Fragrance Oil 875
0.50 oz. Iridescent Super Sparkle Glitter
20 Unicorn Duck Toys
20 Cupcake Round Silicone Molds
1 Powder Spray Set - 30 ml (Stream)

Equipment & Supplies:

- Microwave
- 6 Mix & pour funnel pitchers
- 2 Large glass mixing bowls
- Hand mixer
- Spatulas
- Mixing spoons
- 6 Scoops - 0.15 ml (Micro Size)
- 2 Plastic droppers
- Scale
- 3 Plastic beakers
- Pastry bag
- Soap cutter
- Cutting mat
- Jelly roll pan
- Rubbing alcohol in spray bottle
- Refrigerator

To Use: Lather onto wet skin and rinse off.

Ingredients for Label:

Sorbitol, Propylene Glycol, Sodium Laureth Sulfate, Stearic Acid, Water, Sodium Hydroxide, Myristic Acid, Sodium Cocoyl Isethionate, Glycerin, Lauric Acid, Palm Kernel Oil, Sodium Chloride, Fragrance, Diazolidinyl Urea, Iodopropynyl Butylcarbamate, Fluorophlogopite, Titanium Dioxide, Tin Dioxide, Ultramarine Blue, Chromium Oxide Green, Iron Oxide, Manganese Violet.

Directions:

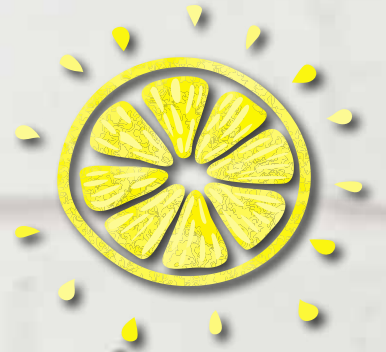
NOTE: If you are making these products for sale, good manufacturing practices recommend you wear a hairnet, gloves, and a mask. We also recommend a clean apron and a covered work area.

1. Mix 1.5 oz. Fairy Tale fragrance oil with 0.75 oz. vanilla color stabilizer in beaker and let sit for at least two minutes.
2. Cut Crystal Clear soap into small cubes and divide the soap into six mix & pour funnel pitchers putting 8 oz. into each cup.
3. Heat one measuring cup of soap in microwave in 30 second increments until melted.
4. Add 0.25 oz. of fragrance mixture and NuTone Purple to soap. Stir well.
5. Place cupcake liner on scale and tare to zero. Pour 0.40 oz of soap into liner, spray with rubbing alcohol, and move to jelly roll pan.
6. Repeat until all liners are filled.
7. Let purple layer completely solidify and repeat this process with the remaining colors in order to make a rainbow. Spray the hardened soap with rubbing alcohol between each layer.
8. Set finished cupcakes aside and start on the soap frosting.
9. Mix 1 oz. Unicorn Poop fragrance oil with 0.50 oz. vanilla color stabilizer in beaker and let sit for at least two minutes.
10. Cut up white soap and place in microwave-safe mixing bowl. Heat in microwave until melted.
11. Add foaming bath whip and gently stir.
12. Heat glycerin and palm kernel flakes in measuring cup until completely melted.
13. Whip soap mixture and slowly add glycerin and palm kernel flake mixture while continuing to whip.
14. Once product starts to thicken slightly, add fragrance oil mixture and whip until incorporated.
15. Place in refrigerator for 30 minutes to one hour to thicken, if necessary. Remove and whip until product is thick and resembles frosting.
16. Using a pastry bag with desired decorating tip, fill with soap frosting and decorate the top of each soap cupcake. Should your frosting start to harden up a bit before you have finished piping, heat and whip slightly with hand mixer to soften it.
17. Add Unicorn Duck to the top of each soap. If desired, add more soap frosting.
18. Use powder sprayer to spray soap frosting with glitter.
19. Let product sit for 24 hours. Once hard, package and label accordingly.



Lemon SUGAR CUBES

Yield: 72 Cubes | Est. Time 1 Hour | Level: Easy



These are for every lemon bar lover. Each salt scrub cube will fit perfectly in your hand. Use one side for a soap and the other to scrub away dry, rough skin.





Shopping List:

- (1) Crafter's Choice Premium Three Butter Plus Soap Base – 2 lb. Tray
- (1) Crafter's Choice Premium Oatmeal MP Soap Base – 2 lb. Tray
- (1) 1 lb. Crafter's Choice Foaming Bath Whip
- (2) 1 lb. Crafter's Choice European Spa Salt – Medium Grain
- (1) 2 oz. Crafter's Choice Lemon Sugar Fragrance Oil 683
- (1) 2 oz. Crafter's Choice Vanilla Color Stabilizer – MP Soap
- (1) Sample Crafter's Choice Stained Glass Lemon Yellow Liquid Color
- (1) Crafter's Choice Tray 12 Rectangles Silicone Mold 1701
- (12) Premium Crystal Cello Bags (4" x 2" x 9")

Recipe Ingredients & Packaging:

- 32 oz. European Spa Salts - Medium
- 24 oz. Three Butter Plus Soap Base
- 12 oz. Oatmeal Soap Base
- 16 oz. Foaming Bath Whip
- 2 oz. Lemon Sugar Fragrance Oil
- 1 oz. Vanilla Color Stabilizer- MP Soap
- 10 drops Lemon Yellow Liquid Color
- 12 Cello Bags (4" x 2" x 9") or 9 Bail Jars

Equipment & Supplies:

- Microwave
- Microwave safe mixing bowl (5 qt.)
- Microwave safe mixing bowl (16 oz.)
- Small measuring cup (8 oz.)
- Straight soap cutter
- Cutting mat
- Scale
- Mixing spoon
- Spatula
- (1) 12 rectangle silicone tray mold
- Rubbing alcohol in spray bottle

Directions:

NOTE: If you are making these products for sale, good manufacturing practices recommend you wear a hairnet and latex gloves.

1. Weigh and cut up Oatmeal Soap. Place in 16 oz. mixing bowl and heat in microwave until melted. Pour into rectangle silicone tray mold and set aside to harden.
2. In small measuring cup, weigh fragrance oil and vanilla stabilizer. Set aside.
3. Weigh and cut up three butter soap base. Place in large mixing bowl and heat in microwave until completely melted.
4. Add entire jar of foaming bath whip into melted soap and stir. Bath whip will soften up and blend into soap.
5. Add fragrance mixture and lemon yellow liquid color to reach desired shade.
6. Check that oatmeal soap in tray mold has hardened. Spritz generously with rubbing alcohol.
7. Pour European salts into soap mixture quickly mixing. Mixture will harden fast so you need to move quickly for the next step. Immediately pour mixture over oatmeal using a spoon or spatula to smooth it out. If mixture has become too hard to pour, heat in microwave for 30 seconds and mix.
8. Pan can be placed in refrigerator or left to harden at room temperature.
9. Turn tray upside down to remove from mold. Cut bars at the score line – you will have 12 bars total. Cut each bar in half, lengthwise, then cut each side into three even pieces. You will have six cubes per rectangle bar for a total of 72 cubes when completed.
10. Package six cubes per bag and tie with coordinating ribbon, or fold top over and seal with a label.
11. Label product accordingly.

A sweet dessert treat for your sweetie! These soaps are made with Devil's Food Cake Fragrance Oil for the bottom and our Cream Cheese Fragrance Oil for the frosting!





Shopping List:

- (1) Crafter's Choice Sparkle Brown MP Soap Base – 2 lb.
- (1) Crafter's Choice Premium Goat Milk MP Soap Base – 2 lb.
- (2) Crafter's Choice Matte Americana Red Soap Color Blocks
- (1) 2 oz. Crafter's Choice Chocolate Devil's Food Cake FO 189
- (1) 2 oz. Crafter's Choice Cream Cheese Frosting FO 772
- (1) 2 oz. Crafter's Choice Vanilla Color Stabilizer – MP Soap
- (2) Sample bags – Crafter's Choice Super Sparkle Rose Gold Mica Powder
- (1) Powder Spray Set – 14 ml (Fine Mist)
- (6) Bundt Small Cake – Mini Fluted Silicone Molds

Recipe Ingredients & Packaging:

We recommend the following ingredients should be measured with a scale or precise measuring tool.

- 32 oz. Brown Sparkle MP Soap
- 0.75 oz. Americana Red Soap Color Bar
- 0.50 oz. Chocolate Devil's Food Cake Fragrance Oil 189
- 0.25 oz. Vanilla Color Stabilizer – MP Soap
- 3 oz. Goat Milk MP Soap
- 2 ml Cream Cheese Frosting Fragrance Oil 772
- 2 ml Vanilla Color Stabilizer – MP Soap
- 2 tsp. Super Sparkle Rose Gold Mica Powder
- 1 Powder Spray Set – 14 ml
- 6 Silicone Bundt Cake Molds

Equipment & Supplies:

- Microwave-safe measuring cup (32 oz. or larger)
- Scale
- Soap cutter
- Soap mat
- 2 Plastic beakers
- 2 Droppers
- Cookie sheet
- Spatula
- Wax paper



~ Red Velvet ~ Bundt Cake

Yield: 6 Soaps | Est. Time: 1 Hour | Level: Easy

Directions:

NOTE: If you are making these products for sale, good manufacturing practices recommend you wear a hairnet and latex gloves.

1. Cut up sparkle brown soap and place into large measuring cup.
2. Add 0.75 oz. red soap color bar, cut up into smaller pieces. Heat both in microwave until completely melted.
3. In plastic beaker, mix together 0.50 oz. chocolate devil's food cake fragrance and 0.25 oz. vanilla color stabilizer. Let sit for two minutes. Add to melted soap.
4. Tare scale to zero. Pour 5.33 oz. soap into each bundt cake mold and place on a cookie sheet when filled. Set aside to harden.
5. Remove soaps from mold and place on wax paper covered cookie sheet.
6. Pour contents of two bags of Rose Gold Mica into the powder spray set and set aside.
7. In plastic beaker, melt 3 oz. goat milk soap.
8. Mix 3 ml cream cheese frosting fragrance and 3 ml vanilla stabilizer. Let sit for two minutes then add to melted soap.
9. When soap has cooled to around 120°F, pour over each soap bundt cake letting it drizzle down the sides.
10. Immediately spray each cake with rose gold mica.
11. Let soaps completely harden.
12. Place in airtight packaging.
13. Label product accordingly.



To Use:

Lather with water onto skin. Rinse off. Avoid contact with eyes.

Ingredients for Label:

Sorbitol, Propylene Glycol, Sodium Laureth Sulfate, Stearic Acid, Lauric Acid, Water, Sodium Hydroxide, Glycerin, Myristic Acid, Lauric Acid, Goat Milk, Sodium Cocoyl Isethionate, Fragrance, Yellow 5 Mica, Titanium Dioxide, Tin Oxide, Fluorophlogopite, Iron Oxides.

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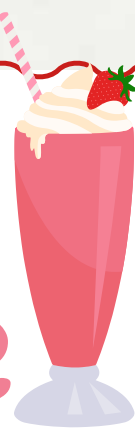
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Quality
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Strawberry CP RECIPE Milkshake



Yield: 8 Bars | Est. Time: 1 Hour | Level: Advanced – Dangerous Chemicals

This cold process strawberry milkshake soap can almost pass for the real deal! It smells like sweet, ripe strawberries and is complete with a striped straw and a cherry on top!





Shopping List:

- (1) 1 lb. Crafter's Choice Olive Oil - Pomace
- (1) 1 lb. Crafter's Choice Coconut Oil - 76° Melt
- (1) 1 lb. Crafter's Choice Avocado Oil
- (1) 2 lb. Crafter's Choice Sodium Hydroxide Flakes
- (1) 1 lb. Crafter's Choice Palm Kernel Flakes – 102° Melt
- (1) 2 oz. Crafter's Choice Mango Butter - Refined
- (1) 2 lb. Crafter's Choice Sparkle Red Melt and Pour Soap Base
- (1) 2 fl. oz. Crafter's Choice Wild Strawberry Fragrance Oil 958
- (1) 2 oz. Crafter's Choice Vanilla Color Stabilizer - CP Soap
- (1) 2 oz. Crafter's Choice Sodium Lactate 60%
- (1) Sample Bag Matte White Pigment Powder - For Oil
- (1) Sample Bag Crafter's Choice Sexy Pink Slippers Mica Powder
- (4) Paper Straws – Red Striped
- 13.65 oz. Distilled Water

Ingredients & Packaging:

- 14.40 oz. Pomace Olive Oil
- 13.65 oz. Distilled Water
- 9 oz. 76° Melt Coconut Oil
- 7.20 oz. Avocado Oil
- 5.14 oz. Sodium Hydroxide
- 3.60 oz. Palm Kernel Flakes
- 1.80 oz. Refined Mango Butter
- 1.60 oz. Sparkle Red MP Soap
- 1.10 oz. Wild Strawberry Fragrance Oil
- 0.55 oz. Vanilla Color Stabilizer for CP Soap
- 0.50 oz. Sodium Lactate 60%
- 1 tsp. Matte White Pigment Powder for Oil
- ¾ tsp. Sexy Pink Slippers Mica Powder
- 4 Red Striped Paper Straws

Equipment:

- Microwave-safe measuring cup (64 oz.) or metal pan (64 oz.)
- Heat safe pitcher (to mix lye)
- Lye safe measuring cup (to measure lye)
- 1 Mix & pour funnel pitcher
- 4 Plastic beakers
- Stick blender
- Mini mixer
- Scale
- Thermometer
- Safety equipment (goggles, mask, gloves)
- Spatulas for mixing
- Measuring spoons
- Frosting bag and decorating tip
- Sprayer with rubbing alcohol
- Microwave or stove top
- Crafter's Choice Tall & Skinny Loaf Silicone Soap Mold 1505
- Crafter's Choice Round Ball 7/8" Silicone Soap Mold 1803

Directions:

WARNING: This project and these instructions have been written for someone who has experience making soap and knows the potential dangers due to working with sodium hydroxide. It will not outline all safety methods of working with dangerous chemicals, it is simply a soap recipe for advanced soap makers.

1. Pour the lye into the water. Carefully mix in a well-ventilated area and set aside to cool while you prepare your remaining oils.
2. Add all the oils and butters to measuring cup and melt in the microwave or on stove top. Set aside.
3. Melt sparkle red MP soap and fill eight of the round ball cavities. Allow to harden completely. Cut paper straws in half and set aside for later. You may want to mark the silicone mold to know where you will place the embeds. You can do this by placing a ruler down the length of the mold. From the inside of one end, measure out ½" and make a mark. Then, make a mark every inch after that until you reach the other end of the loaf mold.
4. Using mini mixer, blend matte white with a small amount of melted oils in funnel pitcher. Do the same with the mica powder and a small amount of melted oils in a plastic beaker. Set aside for later.
5. When both the lye mixture and the oils are 120°F or below, add sodium lactate to the lye water. Combine fragrance oil and stabilizer and allow to sit for at least two minutes.
6. Pour the lye mixture into the oils. Stick blend until you reach a thin trace. Pour 18 oz. of batter into the funnel pitcher with white colorant. Add fragrance oil and mica colorant to the remaining batter. Bring the white soap to a thick trace and set aside, this will be used for the whipped topping.
7. Mix the pink soap to a medium trace and then fill the loaf mold. Tap to release any air bubbles.
8. When the white soap is at a very thick trace that is able to hold its shape, fill the pastry bag. Pipe the white soap onto the loaf to look like whipped cream.
9. Place a straw and a cherry at each mark.
10. Allow to set for 24 hours or longer until soap is firm enough to unmold. Unmold and slice. Let soap cure 4-6 weeks.
11. Package and label accordingly.

To Use:

Lather with water onto skin. Rinse off. Avoid contact with eyes.

Ingredients for Label:

Olive Oil, Water, Coconut Oil, Avocado Oil, Sodium Hydroxide, Palm Kernel Oil, Mango Butter, Fragrance, Sodium Lactate, Sorbitol, Propylene Glycol, Sodium Laureth Sulfate, Stearic Acid, Lauric Acid, Sodium Hydroxide, Glycerin, Fluorophlogopite, Iron Oxide, Titanium Dioxide, Mica, Silica.



Recipe Variations:

Chocolate CP Milkshake

- 1.75 oz. Crafter's Choice Hot Cocoa FO 539
- 1.75 oz. Crafter's Choice Vanilla Color Stabilizer – CP Soap
- ¼ tsp. Matte Brown Pigment Powder
- 4 Brown Striped Straws

Shamrock CP Milkshake

- 1.75 oz. Crafter's Choice Peppermint Cream FO 272
- 0.85 oz. Crafter's Choice Vanilla Color Stabilizer – CP Soap
- ½ tsp. Grasshopper Green Mica Powder
- 4 Green Striped Straws





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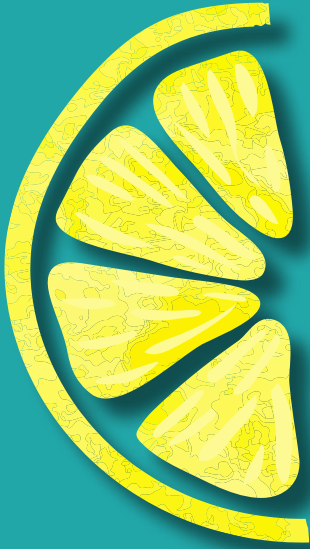


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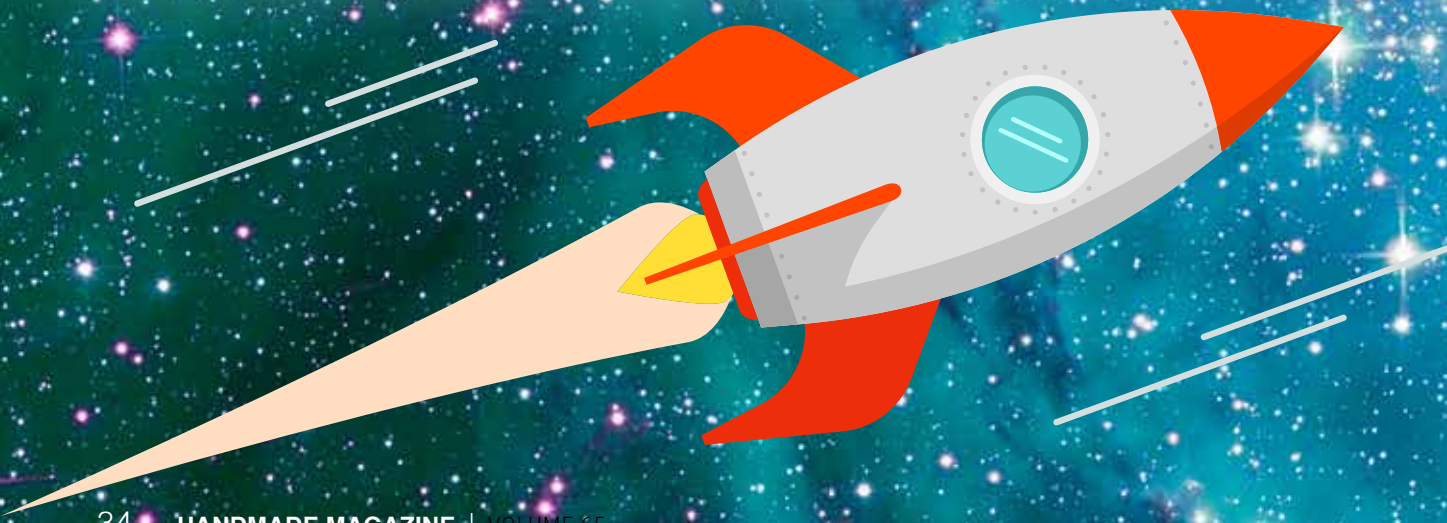


TIPS FOR EMBELLISHING WITH STRAWS



- 1** Measure and mark your soap mold ahead of time so you know where to place your embeds!
- 2** Straws can be embedded straight up and down or angled within the parameters.
- 3** Remember to include directions to remove the straw before use!
- 4** You can trim the straws to any length to better suit your design!
- 5** Be careful not to bend or damage the straws when you slice your soap!





Out of This World

GALAXY

Melt & Pour Soap

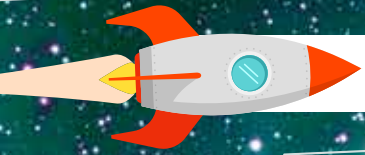
All things galaxy are increasing in popularity. We've seen so many galaxy themed soaps and finally tried our hand at the technique. The full recipe is included on the next page, but this detailed tutorial will even further explain the technique!

1. Start by gathering and measuring all your ingredients. You'll need to work fairly quickly, especially in the beginning steps, so it helps to have your workspace organized and all of your colors within reach before you get started.
2. Begin by melting enough clear soap to cover the bottom of the mold completely. We did not add any fragrance to this portion to keep it from clouding, but we did add some iridescent glitter! Spritz the mold with rubbing alcohol to help the soap spread and then quickly pour your melted soap into the tray mold. Make sure the entire base is covered, even if that means shifting the mold around. Remember to spritz again with rubbing alcohol to pop any surface bubbles! Start with one or two colors, and scatter them around the mold. We found it was easiest to use a 0.15 ml Micro Size Scoop and simply tap the side of the scoop to get our sprinkles of color.



3. Repeat the same process with your remaining clear soap and the remaining colors. Don't forget to spritz with alcohol! Also, pour the clear soap over the back of a spatula. This will help to disperse the soap and not move around your first layer of your design. When you are finished sprinkling the second layer of colors, use the powder sprayer of blue mica. We only sprayed in sections of the mold, this creates more of a unique design instead of a uniform layer of color. When creating your design, remember there is no correct or incorrect way to do it! Look at other soaps or photos for inspiration and do what feels natural to you!
4. After your design is created you can start melting your black and silver soap. The mix & pour funnel pitchers work great for making a swirled look in the background! Wait for the temperature of the soaps to be approximately 140°F before pouring. Again, starting with the black soap, pour over the back of a spatula. Only pour about one-third of the black soap and then start alternating pouring black and silver. Moving the funnel pitchers while pouring will help the soap to swirl. Remember to spritz with rubbing alcohol after all of the soap is poured, and then allow it to harden completely. When you unmold and slice the soap you will have a unique galaxy design in each bar!

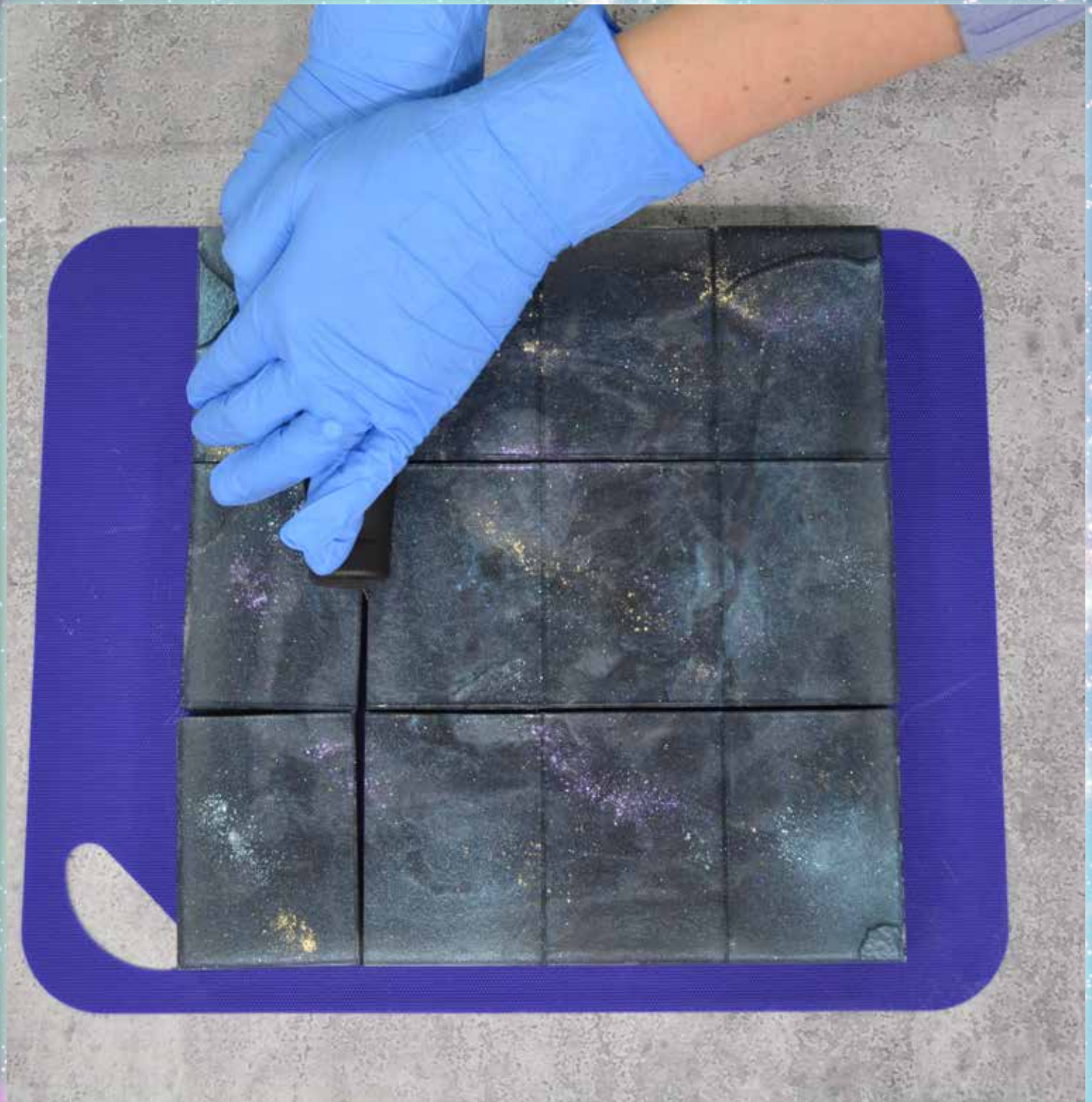




Galaxy MP Recipe

Yield: 12 Bars | Est. Time: 1 Hour | Level: Moderate

These soaps are “out of this world”! Each bar is uniquely different and has a 3-dimensional look. These galaxies are not light years away and may quickly become a best seller!



Shopping List:

- (1) 2 lb. Crafter's Choice Sparkle Black Melt and Pour Soap Base
- (1) 2 lb. Crafter's Choice Sparkle Silver Melt and Pour Soap Base
- (1) 2 lb. Crafter's Choice Premium Crystal Clear MP Soap Base
- (1) 2 fl. oz. Crafter's Choice Twilight Woods* Fragrance Oil 615
- (1) 2 oz. Crafter's Choice Vanilla Color Stabilizer – MP Soap
- (1) Sample Bag Crafter's Choice Celestial Blue Mica Powder
- (1) Sample Bag Crafter's Choice Iridescent Super Sparkle Glitter
- (1) Sample Bag Crafter's Choice Highlight White Gold Mica Powder
- (1) Sample Bag Crafter's Choice Highlight White Green Mica Powder
- (1) Sample Bag Crafter's Choice Highlight White Purple Mica Powder
- (4) Crafter's Choice Scoops - 0.15 ml (Micro Size)
- (1) Powder Spray Set - 14 ml (Fine Mist)
- (1) Crafter's Choice Tray 12 Rectangles Silicone Mold 1701

Ingredients & Packaging:

- 25 oz. Sparkle Black MP Soap
- 25 oz. Sparkle Silver MP Soap
- 10 oz. Crystal Clear MP Soap
- 1.50 oz. Twilight Woods* Fragrance Oil
- 0.75 oz. Vanilla Color Stabilizer for MP Soap
- 1 tsp. Celestial Blue Mica Powder
- (1) 0.15 ml Micro Scoop Iridescent Super Sparkle Glitter
- (1-2) 0.15 ml Micro Scoop Highlight White Gold Mica Powder
- (1-2) 0.15 ml Micro Scoop Highlight White Green Mica Powder
- (1-2) 0.15 ml Micro Scoop Highlight White Purple Mica Powder

Equipment & Supplies:

- Scale
- Thermometer
- Microwave
- 3 Mix & pour funnel pitchers
- 2 Plastic beakers
- (4) 0.15 ml (Micro Size) Scoops
- Measuring spoons
- Spatulas
- 14 ml Powder spray set (fine mist)
- Tray 12 rectangles silicone mold
- Rubbing alcohol in spray bottle
- Plastic wrap

To Use:

Lather onto wet skin. Rinse off with warm water.

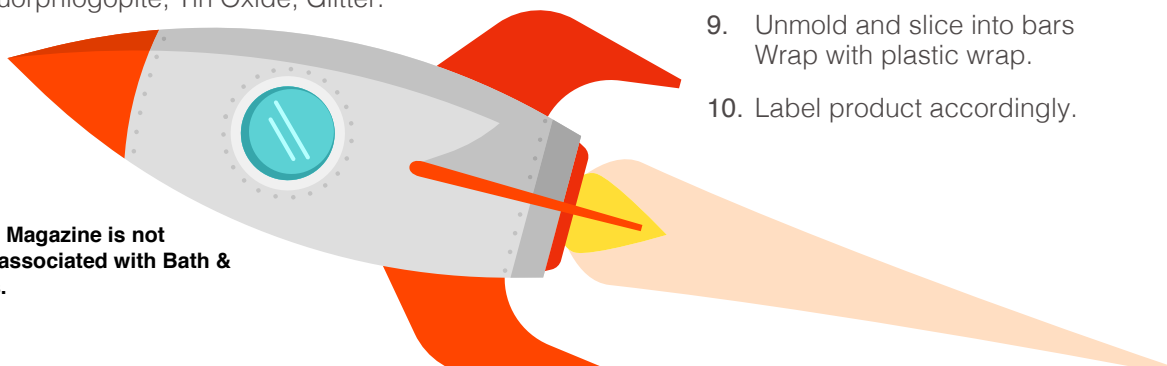
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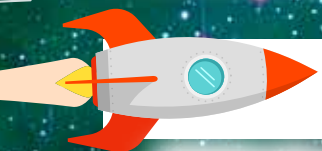
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Directions:

NOTE: If you are making these products for sale, good manufacturing practices recommend you wear a hairnet, gloves and a mask. We also recommend a clean apron.

1. Fill powder spray set with celestial blue powder and set aside for later.
2. In funnel pitcher, melt 5 oz. extra clear soap. Add ½ micro scoop of iridescent super sparkle glitter. Pour quickly into the tray mold moving around if necessary to make sure the entire surface is covered. Spritz with rubbing alcohol.
3. Quickly sprinkle one or two of the highlight white colors across the clear soap. Try making small clusters of sprinkles, like stars in a galaxy.
4. Melt the remaining 5 oz. extra clear soap. Add another ½ micro scoop of iridescent super sparkle glitter. Spritz the soap in the tray and quickly pour the melted soap over the back of a spatula into the tray mold. Make sure the entire surface is covered and spritz with rubbing alcohol.
5. In the same way, sprinkle the remaining highlight white colors across the clear soap. Spray blue mica in random areas across the mold. Allow to harden completely.
6. In separate funnel pitchers melt the black and silver soap.
7. In plastic beaker, combine fragrance oil and vanilla color stabilizer. Allow to sit for at least two minutes. Pour half into black soap and other half into silver soap.
8. Allow the soaps to cool to approximately 140°F. Spritz the soap in the tray, and starting with half of the black soap, pour the melted soap over the back of a spatula into the tray mold. Alternate pouring black and then silver soap to get a swirled look. Spritz with rubbing alcohol and allow to harden completely.
9. Unmold and slice into bars. Wrap with plastic wrap.
10. Label product accordingly.

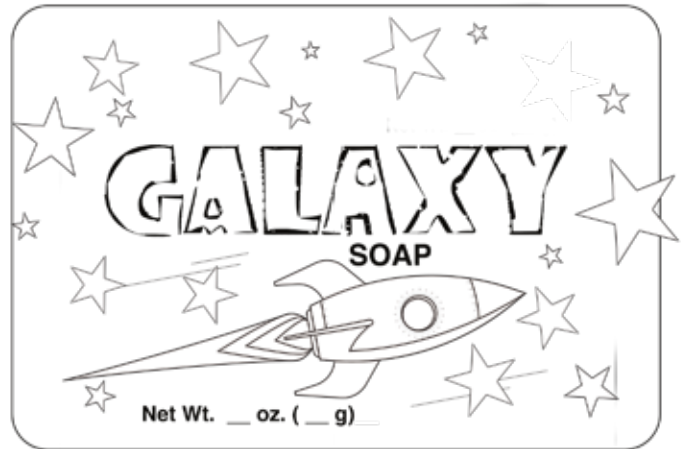
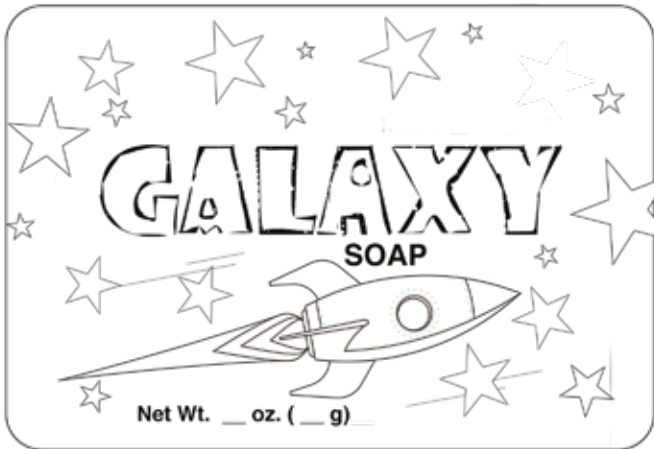
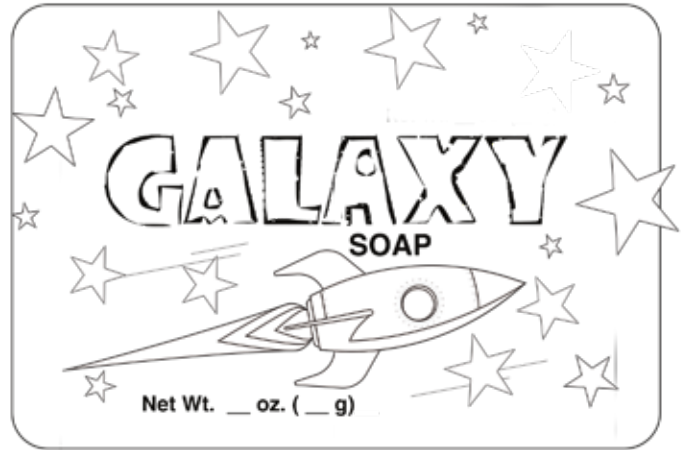
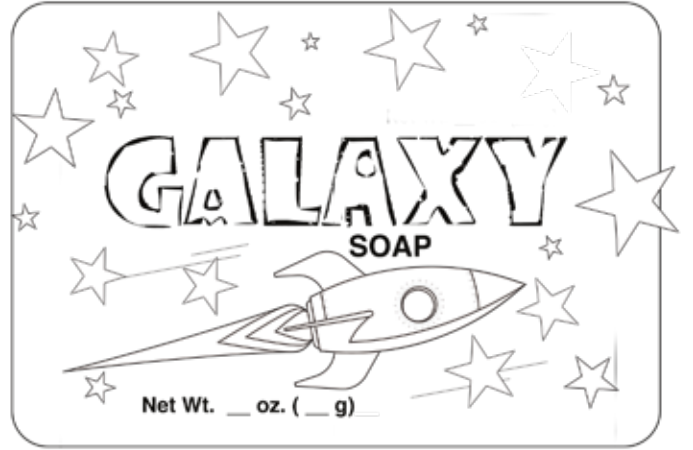




Color Me! Galaxy Labels

Finish off your star-gazing soaps with a unique and fun “Color Me” label. Photocopy the template to the right and print on Wholesale Supplies Plus White Glossy Labels size 3.3” x 2.3” Rectangle (M 5). The sweet aroma of Twilight Woods* fragrance oil combined with the relaxing task of coloring will put your customer’s mind at ease. This cosmetic label is complete with rounded edges and a white, glossy surface. This label can only be used in laser printers. Some printers do not align properly so be sure to trim outside edges when needed.

* Handmade Magazine is not affiliated or associated with Bath & Body Works.



Photocopy and print on White Glossy Labels - 3.3" x 2.3" Rectangle (M 5)

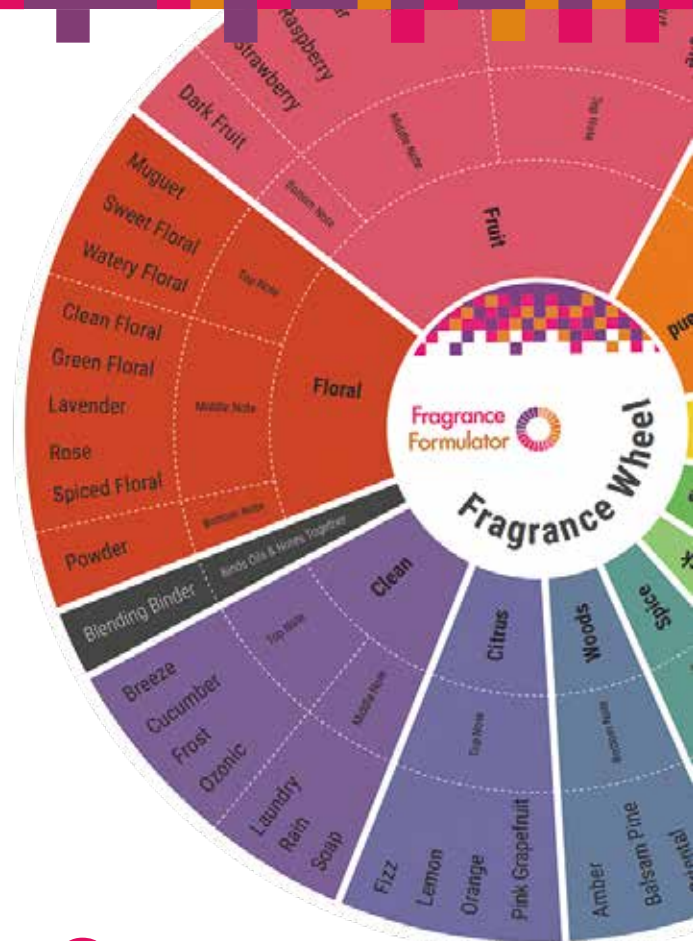
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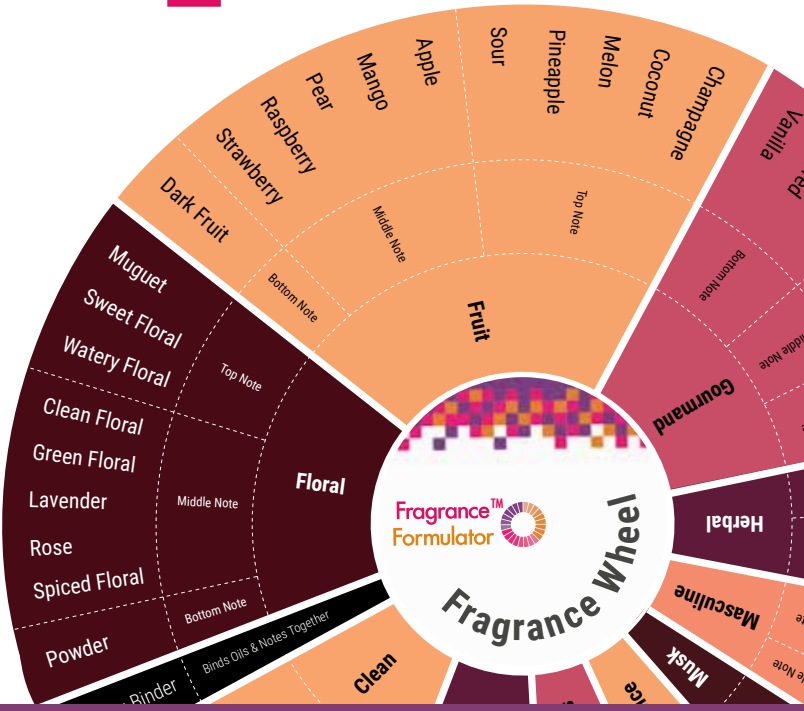
Fragrance Formulator

NEW Technology To Safely Blend Your Own Custom Fragrance Oils!!

Oils have a specific molecular composition, which allows them to be successfully used as single note scents or blended for custom formulations. This revolutionary system is perfect for those seeking to step into cutting edge technology while setting their products apart from others in the market.



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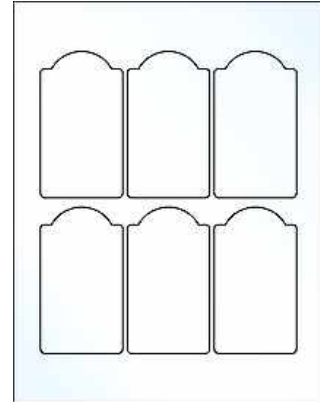
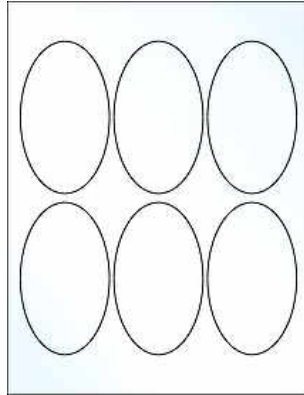
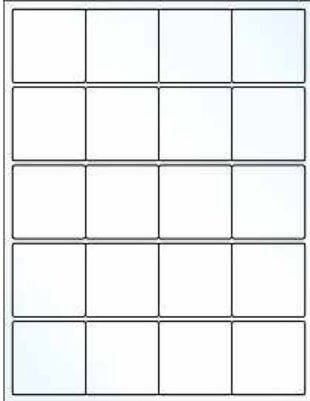


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Fragrance Formulator 

BLENDING BAR



3 Oils Make **8** Fragrances

Strawberry **Chocolate** **Sugared**

Fragrance Formulator is the perfect way to take your business to the next level. It allows you to safely create new fragrance oils that you and your customers enjoy! It is hard to explain just how valuable this fragrance technology is, so this month we decided to show you. We took five Fragrance Formulator fragrances and came up with six different blends that are perfect for a Valentine's Day treat. When creating your own fragrance oils, the possibilities are virtually endless, but here are a few from our personal blending experience.

Endless **Fragrance** **Possibilities**

Chocolate Bar

**6 Drops – Sugared
4 Drops – Chocolate**



Sugared Strawberry

**6 Drops – Strawberry
4 Drops – Sugared**

Chocolate Covered Strawberry

**7 Drops – Strawberry
3 Drops – Chocolate**



Strawberry Cream Truffle

**5 Drops – Chocolate
3 Drops – Strawberry
2 Drops – Sugared**

Chocolate Berry Mousse

**7 Drops – Chocolate
2 Drops – Strawberry
1 Drop – Sugared**



*Note: Each time you create a new blend, you must use 10 parts of fragrance oil total.



Technique: Mantra Swirl

Have you tried the Crafter's Choice Loaf Dividers yet? They can be used for a variety of different designs and swirls! This tutorial will better explain the "Mantra Swirl", one of the many designs you can make with the loaf dividers.

1. As with most swirl designs, you want to make sure to choose a slow-moving recipe and fragrance oil. We used a tried and true recipe with the full water amount and 60% liquid oils. If you're worried about the recipe being soft, you can always include Sodium Lactate at 1-4% to help with unmolding. The Regular Loaf Dividers are made to fit perfectly into the Regular Silicone Loaf Mold. The dividers come with two reversible end pieces so you can choose to use two or three long dividers, making soap with three or four sections. This means you can choose anywhere from 2-4 different colors for your design. Once you've selected your colors, prepare them by mixing them with a little of your melted oils and get them separated into the containers you will use for mixing. Mix & pour funnel pitchers work great for neatly pouring between the dividers!

2. While waiting for the oils and lye water to cool down, it's time to do a little math. Divide your total amount of soap batter (oils, butters, lye, water) by the number of sections you will be pouring. This will tell you how much batter you need for each colored section and will make a finished soap with a balanced, even design. Prepare your mold by inserting the dividers and set it aside for later.

3. The soap batter needs to stay relatively thin to achieve the best mantra swirl, so be prepared to work quickly! When you are ready to mix, bring the soap batter to a very light trace. Don't forget to add your fragrance! Then, using a scale, measure the predetermined amount of batter into each premixed color. Hand stir each color with a spatula to avoid accelerating trace, and then if needed, use a stick blender for a few short pulses to be sure your fragrance and color is incorporated. The soap should be at a thin-medium trace when you begin pouring.



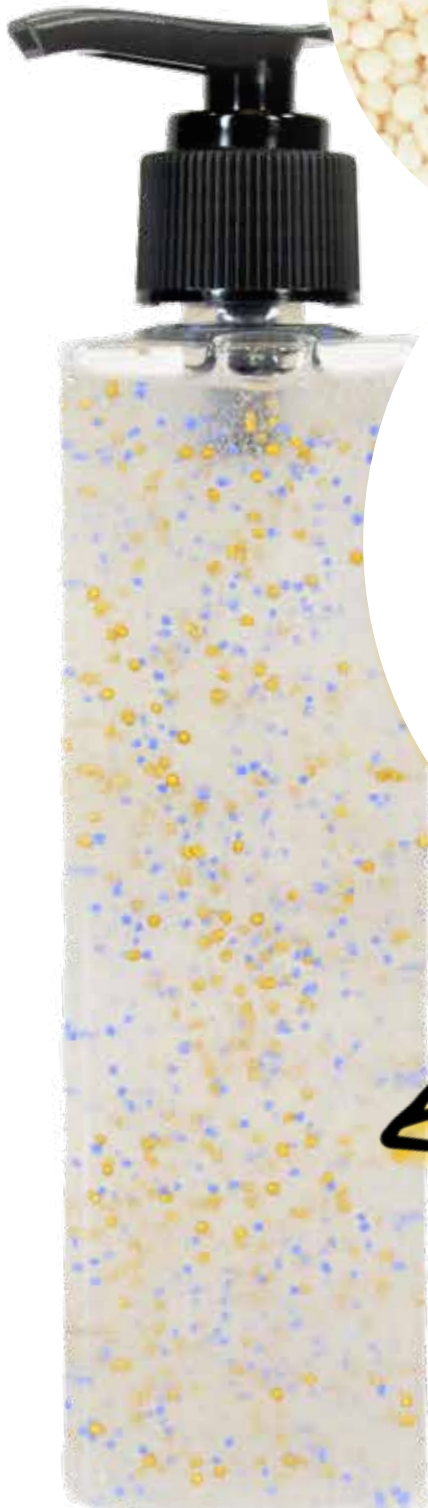
4. At this consistency the soap batter can run under the dividers. To help avoid this, it's best to keep one hand on top of the dividers and press them down firmly while pouring. It also helps to fill each section approximately half way full, and then repeat each color filling all the way to the top. You may have a little bit of batter remaining, save this for after the dividers have been removed.

5. To remove the dividers, start by slowly pulling the long dividers straight up. Carefully scrape off any soap batter while slowly pulling. Repeat until you have removed all the dividers, and then continue in the same manner with the end pieces. Any remaining soap batter can now be poured on top of the corresponding colored sections. To create a mantra swirl, insert the skewer in one corner and create a figure eight pattern. Continue until you reach the other end of the mold and then pull the skewer out. Allow the soap to set for 24-48 hours and then unmold.

6. The last and most exciting step is slicing the loaf. To best see the swirl in each slice, it won't be cut the traditional way. Instead, start by cutting the loaf into four 2-inch chunks, and then slice each chunk in half horizontally. The







— **NEW** —

VITA BURST BEADS swell in liquid washes and burst when used releasing a fresh supply of speciality oils to the skin.

BLACK - CHARCOAL & MCT

BLUE - VITAMIN E

GOLD - JOJOBA

GREEN - OLIVE OIL


PINK - VITAMIN E

WHITE - CRAMBE



Gold and Blue Vita Burst Beads shown in Crafter's Choice Liquid Suspension Soap Base

Crafter'sChoice®



HAIR OIL vs.

Hair oils significantly vary from product to product and ingredients differ based on the hair oil's intended use. Hair oils designed specifically to mend split ends are often very similar to beard oils consisting of a mix of carrier oils, antioxidant and fragrance. This type of hair oils comes with a dropper and to use, you massage the oil into the ends of damp hair. Most hair oils are very different than beard oils and are intended to detangle, soften and add shine to hair. Hair oils are commonly packaged in spray bottles and consist mainly of silicones and oils. How to use these hair oils will depend on your hair type. For dry and normal hair, spray onto damp hair and hair ends. For oily hair, spray onto damp hair near the scalp. Below are some tips for formulating hair oil, but be warned there are many different types of hair oil. Use this guide as a starting point, and feel free to explore other variants in hair oils.

Silicone Oils 65-80%

Silicones such as cyclomethicone and dimethicone make hair smooth and shiny. Cyclomethicone is the most common silicone for hair oils because it is relatively inexpensive and it washes out of hair well. Dimethicone can also be used in hair oils but is usually used with cyclomethicone. Dimethicone is very cost-effective, but does not wash out of hair well. If dimethicone is used in a daily product, it will build up in hair and may dry out hair over time. If you decide to use dimethicone, we recommend also adding a clarified conditioner to your line.

Carrier Oils 20-25%

Oils lock in moisture and add shine to hair. Hair types greatly affect which oils to use. Hair that is dry, coarse or damaged will see benefits with hair penetrating oils while oily hair may become too heavy and greasy with extra oil. Using oils that coat hair versus soak in, such as jojoba oil, will add shine, but not moisture.

The key is to create a combination that will balance hair. Extra virgin olive oil, avocado oil, argan oil, castor oil, jojoba oil, grapeseed oil and camelina oil are all commonly used in hair oils.

Antioxidant 0.05-1%

Antioxidants extend the lifespan of hair oils by extending the shelf life of carrier oils. Vitamin E is the most commonly used antioxidant, but Rosemary Oleoresin Extract (ROE) can also be used.

Fragrance 0-3%

Fragrance gives hair products instant gratification and affects a user's first impression of a product. While it is not necessary to scent hair oils, we think it adds that final touch!

Recipes

Hair Oil for Curly or Dry Hair

- 65% cyclomethicone
- 16% MCT (fractionated coconut oil)
- 8% argan oil
- 7% castor oil
- 3% Acai Berries & Satin* fragrance
- 1% vitamin E

Hair Oil for Normal Hair

- 72% cyclomethicone
- 8% avocado oil
- 8% grape seed oil
- 8% argan oil
- 3% Calamondin Sea Salt fragrance oil
- 1% vitamin E

Hair Oil for Fine or Oily Hair

- 80% cyclomethicone
- 8% clear jojoba oil
- 8% rice bran oil
- 2% lavender essential oil
- 1% rosemary essential oil
- 1% vitamin E



BEARD OIL

It is easy to think of beard oil and hair oil as the same thing. They both soften and moisturize hair, but they are used for other reasons too. Beard oil minimizes beardruff, doubles as cologne and focuses on keeping skin hydrated. Hair oil, on the other hand, focuses less on skin and more on hair. Hair oils often detangle hair, add shine and mend split ends. In this article, we will explain the popular ingredients used in these products and offer advice for creating your own formulations.

Recipes

Nourishing Beard Oil

40% grape seed oil
40% extra virgin olive oil
8% clear jojoba Oil
8% argan oil
3% Black Pepper** fragrance oil
1% Vitamin E

Premium Beard Oil

31.8% golden jojoba oil
31.8% argan oil
15.5% rose hip seed oil
15.5% evening primrose oil
3.25% grape seed oil
2% Tabac & Leather*** fragrance oil
0.15% rosemary oleoresin extract (ROE)

Urban Cowboy Beard Oil

66% sunflower oil
15.5% golden jojoba oil
15.5% argan oil
2% Urban Cowboy fragrance oil
1% Vitamin E

Natural Beard Oil

97.5% argan oil
1% Vitamin E
0.75% sweet orange essential oil
0.75% natural peppermint oil

Beard oil is an amalgam of nurturing hair and skin oils with the addition of an antioxidant and fragrance. High-end luxury oils are often used such as Jojoba oil and Argan oil, and the finished product is often packaged in small amber glass bottles.

Carrier Oils 96-99.95%

Beard oil is mostly comprised of carrier oils. Most beard oils are made up of a few oils, but you can use only one if you choose. Oils that leave a dry aftertouch and are non-comedogenic are the most commonly used oils. Argan oil, jojoba oil, olive oil, grape seed oil and sweet almond oil are popular choices.

Antioxidant 0.05-1%

Antioxidants extend the lifespan of beard oils by extending the shelf life of carrier oils. Vitamin E is the most commonly used antioxidant, but Rosemary Oleoresin Extract (ROE) can also be used.

Fragrance 0-3%

Men sometimes use beard oil in lieu of cologne. Pairing beard oil with cologne-like scents appeals to many customers. Beard oils are popular with millennials so consider choosing trendy manly scents such as Tabac & Leather, Urban Cowboy or Bourboned Tobacco.

* Handmade Magazine is not affiliated or associated with Herbal Essences..

** Handmade Magazine is not affiliated or associated with Crate & Barrel.

*** Handmade Magazine is not affiliated or associated with Molton Brown



GENTLEMEN'S

BEARD OIL



Yield: 12 Bottles
Est. Time: 1/2 Hour
Level: Easy

This 100% natural beard oil recipe combines our favorite oils. Sweet almond oil, argan oil and jojoba oil are used as the base and a medley of lavender, rosemary, lime and cedarwood essential oils create a wonderful all-natural scent.



Shopping List:

- (3) 2 oz. Sweet Almond Oil – Refined
- (2) 2 oz. Argan Oil
- (2) 2 oz. Jojoba Oil – Golden
- (1) 2 fl. oz. Lavender 30/32 EO - Certified 100% Pure 100
- (1) 2 fl. oz. Rosemary EO - Certified 100% Pure 714
- (1) 2 fl. oz. Lime EO - Certified 100% Pure 708
- (1) 2 fl. oz. Cedarwood EO - Certified 100% Pure 135
- (1) ½ oz. Rosemary Oleoresin Extract (ROE)
- (12) 1 oz. Amber Glass Bottles & Dropper Tops - 20/400
- (2) Droppers - Plastic



Recipe Ingredients & Packaging:

We recommend the following ingredients should be measured with a scale or precise measuring tool.

4.25 oz. sweet almond oil
3.95 oz. argan oil
3.95 oz. golden jojoba oil
0.15 oz. lavender 30/32 essential oil
0.05 oz. rosemary essential oil
0.05 oz. lime essential oil
½ ml cedarwood essential oil
½ ml rosemary oleoresin extract (ROE)
(12) 1 oz. Amber Glass Bottles & Dropper Tops - 20/400

Equipment & Supplies:

Measuring Cup (32 oz.)
Spatula or Spoon
Scale
3 Beakers
2 Plastic Droppers

Directions:

NOTE: If you are making these products for sale, good manufacturing practices recommend you wear a hairnet, gloves and a mask. We also recommend a clean apron and workspace.

1. To measuring cup, add sweet almond oil, argan oil, jojoba oil, lavender essential oil, rosemary essential oil, lime essential oil, cedarwood essential oil and ROE. Mix well.
2. Pour 1 oz. by weight into each bottle.
3. Twist on tops.
4. Label accordingly.

To Use:

Place 2-3 drops into palms and spread evenly. To dry, clean beard brush hands along hair. Finish by combing beard to evenly spread the oil.

Ingredients for Label:

Sweet Almond Oil, Argan Oil, Jojoba Oil, Lavender Essential Oil, Rosemary Essential Oil, Lime Essential Oil, Cedarwood Essential Oil, Rosemary Oleoresin Extract

Winter Hair Mask

Yield: 7 Bottles | Est. Time: 1 Hour | Level: Moderate

Tell Jack Frost to get lost with this hydrating and conditioning hair mask. Use as an intense rinse-off conditioner or overnight mask using a hair cap any time you need a moisturizing and softening fix.

Alternative blend for oily hair: equal parts lemon or lime, clary sage, rosemary and cedarwood.

To Use:

Apply the hair mask to wet hair. Leave on for 10 minutes or overnight, rinse, then style hair as normal.

Shopping List:

- (2) 2 oz. Crafter's Choice Babassu Oil
- (1) 2 oz. Crafter's Choice Emulsifying Wax – Conditioning
- (1) 2 oz. Crafter's Choice Glycerin – Natural
- (1) ½ oz. Crafter's Choice Honeyquat
- (1) ½ oz. Crafter's Choice Silk Amino Acids Liquid
- (1) 2 oz. Crafter's Choice Cyclomethicone
- (1) 2 oz. Crafter's Choice Dimethicone
- (1) 2 oz. Preservative - Water Soluble PF
- (1) 2 fl. oz. Crafter's Choice Eucalyptus (80/85) Essential Oil – Certified 100% Pure 142
- (1) 2 fl. oz. Crafter's Choice Tea Tree Essential Oil – Certified 100% Pure 136
- (1) 2 fl. oz. Crafter's Choice Peppermint (Natural) Essential Oil – Certified 100% Pure 712
- (7) 4 oz. Natural Malibu Tottles 22/400 1.5"
- (7) 22/400 White Flip Top Caps - 1.5 inch
- 22.75 oz. Distilled Water

Recipe Ingredients & Packaging:

We recommend the following ingredients should be measured with a scale or precise measuring tool.

- 22.75 oz. Distilled, De-ionized, or Reverse Osmosis Water
- 3.20 oz. Babassu Oil
- 1.92 oz. Emulsifying Wax – Conditioning
- 0.96 oz. Glycerin
- 0.96 oz. Honeyquat
- 0.64 oz. Silk Amino Acids
- 0.64 oz. Cyclomethicone
- 0.64 oz. Dimethicone
- 0.16 oz. Preservative - Water Soluble PF
- 0.05 oz. Eucalyptus (80/85) Essential Oil
- 0.05 oz. Tea Tree Essential Oil
- 0.05 oz. Peppermint (Natural) Essential Oil
- (7) 4 oz. Natural Malibu Tottles 22/400 1.5"
- (7) 22/400 White Flip Top Caps - 1.5 inch

Equipment & Supplies:

- 2 Double boilers or 2 hot plates with metal pots
- Scale
- Hand mixer with beaters or stick blender
- Thermometer
- Mixing spoon
- Microwave
- Microwave-safe measuring cup

Ingredients for Label:

Water, Orbignya Oleifera Seed Oil, Behentrimonium Methosulfate (and) Cetyl Alcohol (and) Butylene Glycol, Glycerin, Hydroxypropyltrimonium Honey, Hydrolyzed Silk, Cyclomethicone, Dimethicone, Fragrance, Propylene Glycol (and) Diazolidinyl Urea (and) Iodopropynyl Butylcarbamate.



Directions:

NOTE: If you are making these products for sale, good manufacturing practices recommend you wear a hairnet, gloves and a mask. We also recommend a clean apron.

1. Weigh water, glycerin and silk amino acids and add to first double boiler or metal pot. (Weigh the entire pot with contents and mark down weight for later use.)
2. Weigh the oil and emulsifying wax and place in second double boiler or metal pot.
3. Let both containers come to 158°F and continue to heat for 20 minutes. You can put this on very low, as long as the ingredients remain at 158°F.
4. Remove the water mixture from heat source and weigh the container. Subtract this weight from the original weight recorded earlier. Add distilled water to compensate for the water the difference (water lost to evaporation).
5. Remove the second container from the heat source. Pour the oil in the water and mix with mixer for 3-5 minutes.
6. Allow mixture to cool to 100°F.
7. The total fragrance should be added at 0.16 oz. (You can use any essential oil combination to reach this amount. We used Eucalyptus, Tea Tree and Peppermint at 0.05 oz. each.)
8. Add remaining ingredients and mix well.
9. Fill seven 4 oz. Malibu Tottle Bottles and allow to cool completely before applying cap.
10. Label product accordingly.



Vanilla Color Stabilizer - Everything you need to know

Vanilla Color Stabilizer (VCS) is a fragrance technology designed specifically for the soap and cosmetic industry. It is used in soap and cosmetics to prevent/reduce the browning of product due to vanilla content in fragrance oil.

Vanilla Color Stabilizer is a proprietary blend that can be listed as "fragrance" on your label. This is because when you mix it with your chosen fragrance oil, you are technically creating a new fragrance.

Vanilla Color Stabilizer is specifically formulated for cosmetic products and there are currently three different formulations that cover a wide variety of product. Crafter's Choice carries Vanilla Color Stabilizer for Melt & Pour Soap, Cold Process Soap (which also covers bath fizzies and bubble cakes) and Lotions & Washes (which also covers body scrubs and body spray).

When incorporating VCS into your recipe, there are general guidelines to follow. If your fragrance has less than 10% vanilla content, mix in at a one-part stabilizer to a two-part

fragrance oil ratio. If the vanilla content in your fragrance is at 10% or more, mix in at a one to one ratio. After thoroughly mixing your fragrance blend, allow to sit for at least two minutes before adding into your recipe.

Some VCS has a strong, pungent odor that can be very overwhelming and should not be inhaled. We recommend wearing a mask when working with stabilizer, especially VCS for cold process soap and lotions and washes. It is important to know that the harsh odor of Vanilla Color Stabilizer dissipates in the final product. Fragrance is not weakened by the ingredient.

Vanilla Color Stabilizer is a wonderful ingredient that has proved to be very useful in the soap and cosmetic making industry. Although VCS is favored by many, not everybody chooses to use it in their recipes. Even if your chosen fragrance has a high vanilla content it is not required that you use VCS in your formulation. However, if you do not use it, you must expect the color of your final product to darken over time.

WITH
VANILLA STABILIZER

WITHOUT
VANILLA STABILIZER



Cold Process



Lotion



Melt & Pour



Emulsifiers— How do they work?

By—Susan Barclay-Nichols

What the heck are emulsifiers, and why are they necessary? Oil and water want to hang out together as much as the headbangers and preppies did back in my day, so if we want to make a lotion, we need to create optimal conditions to make it work. This consists of three things – good chemistry, in the form of an emulsifier used at the appropriate usage rates; proper mixing, using either a hand mixer or a stick blender; and lots of energy in the form of heat.

Substances want to hang out and mix with other things like themselves. Water is polar, meaning one end is negatively charged and one end is positively charged, so it mixes easily with other polar things, like alcohol, glycerin, or propylene glycol. Oil is non-polar, meaning it has no charge, so it wants to mix with other non-polar things, like esters, butters and waxes. To bring them together requires a special ingredient that can be a little bit of both, and we find that in our emulsifiers.

Emulsifiers have a water loving or hydrophilic head and a fat loving or lipophilic tail. It grabs hold of water at one end and oil at the other, bringing them together to create micelles or little bubbles of oil floating in the water. When this happens, we call it an emulsion or lotion.

Are you curious why lotions are opaque? Light can't easily pass through a lotion thanks to the micelles. As more oil is emulsified and more micelles are formed, the more light is blocked out. The creamier the lotion, the more opaque.

Most of the formulas you'll find are for oil-in-water lotions, meaning they contain more water than oil. If you have more oil than water, you're making a water-in-oil lotion, and you'll need completely different emulsifiers for those, like a combination of beeswax and borax.

Now that we have the chemistry sorted, you'll want to get out your double boiler to make your lotion using the heat and hold method. All the heat tolerant oil soluble ingredients go into one container, while the heat tolerant water soluble ingredients go into another. Heat each to 70°C or 158°F for 20 minutes before combining the two phases and mixing.



Why do we need two separate containers? It's all about the chemistry, baby! The rate of a reaction increases when we add heat, like dissolving sugar in water or turning oils into soap, so figuring out when something will work best is about figuring out how much energy to add to the equation. Emulsification requires a lot of energy to do a good job of bringing together two things that want to remain separate, so combining the phases at the ideal temperature means we increase our chance of success pretty dramatically. As well, some emulsifiers create one type of emulsion when they're heated, and another as they cool, which makes them even more stable. (This is called the phase inversion temperature.) If we heat all the ingredients together, the emulsifier tries to create micelles at temperatures far lower than optimal, which can fail. If we wait until the end of heating and holding to combine the two phases, we'll have a perfectly lovely, stable lotion or cream.

Which emulsifier should you choose for your lotions? Anything from the chart is easy to use and makes everything from light facial moisturizers to intense body butters and creams, so choose based on skin feel. These are all-in-one or complete emulsifiers, meaning we use this one ingredient to create a lotion rather than combining a bit of this and a bit of that using the hydrophilic-lipophilic balance (HLB) system, which may seem a bit complicated at times.



Name & INCI	Charge	Suggested Usage	Notes
Emulsifying Wax, Conditioning (Behentrimonium Methosulfate & Cetyl Alcohol & Butylene Glycol) Contains 50% behentrimonium methosulfate	Positive or Cationic	This is a positively charged or cationic emulsifier that can make lotions as well as hair conditioners. Use at 1% to 7%.	Add up to half the emulsifier amount in cetyl alcohol to increase conditioning in hair care products. You can't use this with strongly anionic ingredients, like a lot of foamy, bubbly, lathery surfactants. or anionic ingredients, like Ritamulse SCG or xanthan gum. Dry, silky, powdery skin feel.
Emulsifying Wax, Conditioning Plus (Cetearyl Alcohol, Behentrimonium Methosulfate)	Positive or Cationic	This is a positively charged or cationic emulsifier that can make lotions as well as hair conditioners. Use at 1% to 8%.	This contains 25% active behentrimonium methosulfate, so if you find a formula using the other version, you will need to increase this emulsifier by 50%. Follow the notes above. Dry, silky, powdery skin feel.
Emulsifying Wax, Soft and Silky Cetearyl Alcohol & Cetareth-20	Non-ionic or Neutral	In general, use 1% to 10% in the heated oil phase	Melting point around 50°C or 122°F. Must have an acidic pH, so 6 and below. Suitable for use with more acidic ingredients, like AHAs, salicylic acid, and some forms of Vitamin C. Can handle electrolytes, like salts or aloe vera. Moisturizing skin feel.
Emulsifying Wax, Traditional Cetearyl Alcohol & Polysorbate 60 This is also known as emulsifying wax NF	Non-ionic or Neutral	In general, use at 25% of the oil phase, plus 1%. So if you have 28% oil phase, divide by 4, then add 1%. So 7% plus 1%, for a total of 8%.	Melting point around 50°C or 122°F. Okay tolerance for salts, no more than 10% aloe vera extract. Moisturizing skin, slightly occlusive skin feel.

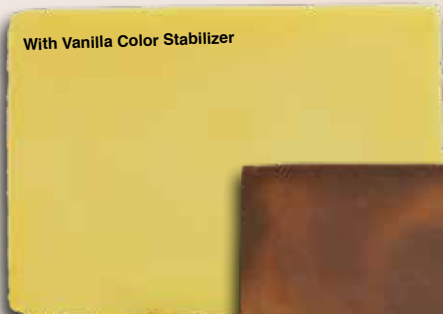


Hip & Hoppity

Testing New Easter Fragrances!

We know that fragrance oils containing vanilla can darken, but sometimes even without vanilla content the fragrance can still discolor. In our experience, this is common in sweeter smelling and gourmand fragrances. We just received new Crafter's Choice fragrances that are perfect for Easter and decided to test them! Our tests are always performed with a basic cold process recipe including 6% fragrance, unless IFRA maximums are lower. Many of these fragrances contain vanilla so they did darken over time, so we also tested them with vanilla color stabilizer to show the fragrance color. You can find the results of our testing as well as the final color of each soap to the right.

With Vanilla Color Stabilizer



No Vanilla Color Stabilizer

With Vanilla Color Stabilizer



No Vanilla Color Stabilizer

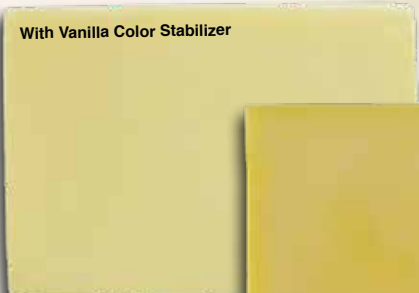


**Crafter's Choice
Burping Bubbles Fragrance Oil**
Acceleration: None
Ricing: None
Separation: None
Recommended Usage: 6%



**Crafter's Choice Bunny Farts
Fragrance Oil**
Acceleration: Mild
Ricing: None
Separation: None
Recommended Usage: 6%

With Vanilla Color Stabilizer



No Vanilla Color Stabilizer

With Vanilla Color Stabilizer



No Vanilla Color Stabilizer

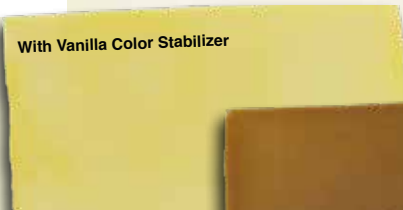


**Crafter's Choice
Cottontail Fragrance Oil**
Acceleration: Mild
Ricing: None
Separation: None
Maximum Usage: 4.50%



**Crafter's Choice
Fairy Tales Fragrance Oil**
Acceleration: None
Ricing: None
Separation: None
Recommended Usage: 6%

With Vanilla Color Stabilizer



No Vanilla Color Stabilizer



**Crafter's Choice
Orange Quackers Fragrance Oil**
Acceleration: None
Ricing: None
Separation: None
Recommended Usage: 6%

Introducing Cocoa Popz

“ People who like bath fizzies will love me because as soon as I enter the water I crackle, pop and sizzle! After time, I completely dissolve in warm bath water. ”

“ I have a naturally sweet aroma that comes from my luxurious, all natural cocoa butter coating. ”

“ I'm an extremely unique product in the cosmetic industry. I am made from popping sucrose crystals and coated in natural cocoa butter! ”

“ Use me as is or add me to bath salts, bath fizzes and bath tea to bring the benefits of cocoa butter and the fun of extra fizz to bath water. ”



Decode Your Label: *Bath Fizzy*

Bath Fizzy: hand-packed dry ingredients that fizz when wet.

Effervesce: to bubble, hiss, and foam as gas escapes.

Chemical Reaction: a process in which one or more substances, the reactants, are converted to one or more different substances, the products.



Packaging Tip: Glass should never be used to package bath bombs as moisture in the environment can set off the chemical reaction between ingredients causing the package to explode.

Citric Acid: a weak acid found naturally in citrus fruits.

Sodium Bicarbonate: a salt composed of sodium ions and bicarbonate ions. It reacts with acidic components (citric acid) in bath bombs, releasing carbon dioxide.

Polysorbate 80: a solubilizer that should be used with any bath bomb formula containing fixed oils and micas to reduce tub slipperiness, “ring around the tub” and staining.

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<https://www.alimarlabs.com/>



Q: How long have you been soaping for and how did you get started?

A: We started making soaps in December of 2013 for a school project. Soon a lot of interest grew from friends and family that used soaps we gifted. They fell in love with it after they noticed the benefits on their skin. We soon started selling to a few to friends and family then expanded to selling a few weekends at craft fairs. With encouragement from our friends and family we decided to expand our hobby into a business. At the time we started in 2013, we only had three different types of soap and now we have made over 50 different soaps.



Alison and Emily Franz



Q: How did you come up with the name for your business ?

A: We use our hands, our products are homemade, and made with love.

Q: Tell us something unique about yourself!

A: We are a mother and daughter business, and as a team we both create, design and make our products.

Q: What is your favorite type of product to make?

A: Soap! Some days it's the cherry blossom, or geode and other times its a simple bar. We have such a variety of products it is hard to pick just one type.



The **Oatmeal Shea Butter Scrubby** was our first soap to make, it is everyone's favorite and they always come back for more. It helps with many types of skin conditions and people who are sensitive to many soaps love this bar.

The **Lavender bar** is our second most popular due to its quality and fragrance, it uses WSP's three butter base, with shea, cocoa, and mango butters. Emily enjoys coloring the mold with the mica powders and making it colorful and unique.

The **Cherry Blossom Bird** (goat milk and honey base) and the geode (honey base with mica's) are Emily's favorite to make because each soap is made by hand over several hours resulting in truly unique artisan creations.

The **Dinosaur Eggs** (honey base) she created with her brother. They work as team to create soaps that have fun toys on top or buried inside that kids love. It encourages kids to wash up and that bath time is fun and cleanliness is important.

Our **Bath Bomb Fizzies** are especially popular for both adults and kids who love an occasional bath.

Q: What is the best compliment you've ever received from a customer?

A: "I have been to many craft fairs and seen many adult soap vendors, but their soaps are not nearly as beautiful, creative, and unique as yours. Yours smell amazing plus the quality and appearance is professional. I thought you were retailing another business's products and not making your own!"

Q: What is your best soaping/crafting advice?

A: Be creative, adventurous, explore and have fun, don't be afraid to get messy. If you fail, try again. Everything is a learning process.

Q: Have you made any crazy soaping/crafting mistakes we can learn from?

A: First, If the fragrance has vanilla, don't forget to add the vanilla stabilizer or your beautiful soap will turn brown over time.



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The Handmade Cosmetic Alliance is an alliance of artisans, business owners, cosmetic and soap makers from across the country that want to preserve the freedom to produce and sell handmade soap & cosmetics in the USA.

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Debbie May

Debbie May is a self taught soap maker and handmade cosmetic artisan. Her experience includes making products for profit that were used to help support her growing family, including a daughter with special needs and autism. In 1999 Debbie established Wholesale Supplies Plus, Inc. as a way to bring affordable high-quality ingredients to small home-based businesses.

Kevin Dunn

Kevin Dunn is the Elliott Professor of Chemistry at Hampden-Sydney College, and is the author of Caveman Chemistry and Scientific Soapmaking. Educated at the University of Chicago and the University of Texas, he now lives in central Virginia with his wife and several cats.

Marla Tabaka

Marla Tabaka is an internationally known success coach and Inc. Magazine author who helps entrepreneurs get what they want: personal and financial success. Her integrative approach to coaching combines mindset management and strategic planning, delivering results that have taken many of her clients well into the millions.

Allison B. Vought

Allison B. Vought is an inventive scientist and educator specializing in natural cosmetic formulation and short-run, private label skincare. Since 2005, she has worked as chief cosmetic formulator, business consultant and CEO of various skin care companies. Allison is the co-founder of AliMar, LLC, a private label manufacturer specializing in ultra-low minimums, as well as co-founder of a vegan skincare line

Susan Barclay-Nichols

Susan Barclay Nichols is SwiftCraftyMonkey of the well-known blog Point of Interest. As a self-described "cosmetic scientist" and enthusiastic teacher she shares her love of all things crafty with youth through the free programs she and her husband offer in their community and with adults at Voyager Soap & Candle in Surrey, B.C. Susan lives in Chilliwack, B.C. with her similarly creative husband and adorable dog.

Stephanie Taylor Christensen

Stephanie Taylor Christensen is a former financial services marketer turned freelance writer who covers personal finance, career, health and small business news. Her work is published in national media outlets including USA Today, Fast Company, Real Simple and Forbes.

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